PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Docks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,917—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* GANGES	4908	T. F. Creery	13th Feb.
R.I.S. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5191	M. DeHorne	27th "
R.I.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4908	T. F. Creer	13th "
R.I.S. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
R.I.S. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	10th "
R.I.S. PENINSULAR	8287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
R.I.S. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	8th "
R.I.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I.S. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

As vessels from Bombay are forbidden to land Passengers at Marseilles the Mail steamers will proceed direct from BRINDISI to LONDON, without calling at intermediate ports, and thus secure an accelerated transit.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Small packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramsevich.	4,213	750	1st Apl. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,609	350	9th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,703	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belion	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For farth Particulars, ight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Seamen House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4089	Duchâteau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubeuge	5,707	11th Feb '97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure but noon 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,605 tons, on the 9th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 11th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Madras, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on the 9th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	12th March.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 19th January, 1897.

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PASSENGERS with CHOICE Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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NETS, POLES, BAGS, SHOES, ETC.,
FIVES. BADMINTON. RACQUETS.
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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

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The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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Liquer Frames	35 to	70
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Prize Cups	18 to	50
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to	30
Claret Jugs	15 to	25
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to	115
Fruit Stands	15 to	100
Sugar Boxes	7 to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5	
Sardine Boxes	20 to	30
Inkstands	9 to	70
Table Lamps	25 to	50
Nut Crackers	4 to	6
Smokers' Sets	20 to	60
Ice Water Jugs	45 to	95
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10 to	30
Asparagus Tongs	13	
Soup Tureens	5 to	10
Venison Dishes	90	
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to	25
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to	120
Fruit Spoons	20 to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to	125
Biscuit Boxes	15 to	50
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to	45
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40	
Cruet Frames	15 to	80

	Rs.	Rs.
Egg Frames	20 to	60
Ice Buckets	12 to	30
Ice Tongs	5	
Ice Bowls	15	
Wine Services	50 to	100
Cigar Lights	9	
Flower Stands	15 to	65
Ash Trays	2 to	6
Napkin Rings	2 to	8
Toast Racks	10 to	20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to	48
Salt Cellars	4 to	8
Christening Mugs	9 to	25
Salad Bowls	35 to	45
Call Gongs	15 to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	65
Cheese Covers	20	
Vegetable Dishes	55 to	70
Spirit Flasks	8 to	20
Dessert Knives in Cases	40 to	110
Tentalus	40 to	70
Pen Carvers in Cases	20 to	30
Chutney Jars	15 to	35
Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to	25
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to	25
Piano Candle Sticks per pair	30 to	40

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
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Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev David Jones, Hay Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, one of the thousands

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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

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One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

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EVERY EVEN NG at 9-30 P.M.

THE STRAND COMEDY
THE STRAND COMEDY } Company.
THE STRAND COMEDY

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.

Farcical Comedy, in 3 Acts, entitled

JANE ! JANE ! !

To conclude with a Select Olio of Varieties.

By Full Strength of the Company.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON,
Manager and Director.

ARTHUR FAWCETT,
Business Manager.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—"OUR BOYS."

THURSDAY NEXT.—"SATANELLA."

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

I HAVE THIS DAY assumed CHARGE of this BRANCH of the BANK, vice Mr. F. D. STRANACK, transferred to Madras.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD.

Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will be held at the SECRETARIAT on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-15 P.M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will preside.

By Order,
G. COTTON,
for Self and Co-Secretaries.

1ST.—That the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund be known as the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

2ND.—That all Subscriptions hitherto received for the Presidency Famine Fund be devoted specially to meet the needs of the Bombay Presidency, but that Subscribers can in future subscribe (a) to meet the need of all parts of India or (b) specially to meet the need of their own Province. It being understood that unless special mention is made subscriptions will be devoted to (b).

3RD.—That the Committee and Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund be the Committee and Secretaries of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, His Excellency the Governor, President, and Mr. G. Cotton, Honorary Corresponding Secretary.

4TH.—That distribution be made from time to time by the Secretaries as pro-rata to the distressed in the various districts and in accordance with the letter and enclosures A and B from the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary of the Executive Committee.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopy' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Ela.
10. The Lodestone Mountain of Crete.
11. 'Maryns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rook of Ages.
3. The Arca a.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Gmbria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos;

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph MMM.
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. **Sun sets** 5h. 57m. **High water,** 2-30m., 4-19a. **Low water,** 9-38m., 9-39a.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay Light Horse parade.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, the Strand Comedy Company.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

THEFT AT THE PREMISES OF THE WALKESHWAR TEMPLE.—Keshawlal Brickbhoy, residing in the compound of the Walkeshwar temple, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes from a cupboard some time during Friday night last.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Gangji Lukmidass, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, has reported to the police that a servant of his absconded on Sunday last, taking with him articles of the collective value of Rs. 88-12-0.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 35, *viz.*, 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—At the above charitable dispensary 6,344 patients were treated during last month, of whom 3,238 were males 1,356 females, and 1,700 children; and 75 minor cases of surgical operations were treated.

DANCE.—The Bombay Rifle Club hold their first dance in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 12th instant, which is to be fancy or evening dress, full particulars of which will be seen in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Regimental orders given in another column of this paper.

A PROPOSED MURAL TABLET TO THE LATE FATHER JOHN F. RODRIGUES.—A subscription list has been opened inviting the late parishioners and the friends of the deceased Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, in Salsette, where he had worked as a parish priest for nearly 23 years, during which period he effected several improvements and died, regretted by all.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Koolsum, widow of Kurrim Abbookhan, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl at Goozri Bazaar, Parel Road, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that sometime during the previous night some person or persons broke into her room by forcing the staple off the door, and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs 562.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Test March from Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	The Barber of Seville ... Rossini
Aria (Cornet Solo)	Lucia di Lammermoor ... Donizetti
Valse	Fusionen ... Strauss
Reminiscences of Offenbach	Offenbach
Galop	Wie der Wind ... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gungee, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, the daughter of Lingoo Raja, a Municipal servant, residing at Walpakady, Mazagon. About 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, the father left the house, leaving the deceased asleep in the room. Shortly after the girl awoke, and having made a fire of grass in front of her room, sat near it warming herself, when her petticoat caught fire, and she was seriously burnt over her groins, thighs, abdomen, and other parts of the body. On the return of her father at about 11 o'clock, she was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, she was detained under treatment until Saturday morning last, when she was transferred to the Dinshaw Manekji Petit Hospital for Women and Children. She lingered a few hours and died. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SPORT AT KOLHAPUR.—A Correspondent writes: —At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shri Shahoo Cricket Club, his Highness Maharajah Shahoo Chhatrapati of Kolhapur was elected the patron, and Shri Pirajirao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal, vice president of the club. On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, a very interesting football match was played at the Khasbaug College ground between two elevens of the club. On one side were ranged the graduates and undergraduates, while on the other were represented the rest of the members. Principal C. H. Candy acted as umpire and took great interest in the game all through. The club is going to organize athletic sports under the patronage of his Highness, and during the course of this month the programme will be out. The local Rajaram College has an unusually large number of students this year, and the College Gymkhana is being revived. Probably a college crew will be taken to try conclusions with the Deccan College Boat Club. Principal C. H. Candy deserves all the praise for lending his useful assistance in matters regarding sport, and he evinces an amount of interest in the College Gymkhana as also in the Shri Shahoo Cricket Club.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Miss F. Nightingale's suggestions for the improvement of village sanitation in India, through the agency of "health missioners," are sound in principle, but difficult in practice. Mr. B. M. Malabari, echoing her wish, has set upon himself the task of devising a scheme for the amelioration of sanitation in rural districts based upon the lines indicated by that lady, but I am afraid that even he, with all his influence and zeal, will find the execution of his scheme a difficult matter. A beginning might, however, be made with Government aid and agency by acting upon the suggestions contained in my letter on "Medical aid in rural districts," published in your paper of 1st July 1890, to which I would call the attention of all those who are interested in the question of Indian village sanitation. By way of supplement to this letter I would suggest that each group of villages should have a health committee or "punchayet" composed of the village authorities (patels and kulkarnis) and three or four principal villagers with the Hospital Assistant as the "ex-officio" president. A fund should be raised by voluntary subscriptions, supplemented, if necessary, by a grant from the local funds. The provision of a good and ample water-supply by sinking wells and tanks on strictly sanitary principles is one of the chief needs in villages, and should be first attended to. An improved water-supply would be attended with a greatly reduced mortality from the water-borne diseases—malarial fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. The Civil Surgeons should make periodical tours through the districts and submit reports of their inspections. The health committees in each district should, in all matters relating to sanitation, be directly under the control of the Civil Surgeon of that district. The prime movers in constituting committees and raising funds should be the district revenue officers, without whose co-operation and influence it would be impossible to effect anything. Health missions and health relief should go together. This can only be accomplished by increasing the number of permanent dispensaries and working them in the manner described in the letter above referred to. The promoters of travelling dispensaries and health missions could not do better than join hands and devote their time and money to the opening of more dispensaries; the object aimed at by both parties would thus be fulfilled, as the medical officers in charge of these dispensaries would play the dual part of doctors and health missioners.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 4. C. S.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander T. A. L. De Berry, arrived in harbour, on Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 30th January with the following details:—1 man, 19th Hussars; 21 men and 1 woman of the Royal Artillery; 1 officer, and 62 men of the 2nd Royal Scots; 2 officers, 49 men, 2 women, and 7 children of the Suffolk Regiment; 1 officer, 50 men, 2 women, and 2 children, and one bandmaster wife and child of the East Lancashire Regiment; 37 men of the 1st R. I. Fusiliers; 2 men of the Medical Department; 1 man, 1 woman, and 4 children of the 1st Norfolk Regiment; and 11 men of the Commissariat Department. The Mayo passed a submerged vessel showing the tops of two masts about four feet above water, looking like a native craft, in Lat. 7°57' N. and Long. 70°53' E. The following are the names of the passengers:—Captain Saunders, and 2nd Lieut. Murphy, 2nd Suffolk Regiment; Lieut. Nash, 2nd Royal Scots; 2nd Lieut Fletcher, E. Lanc. Regt.; Lieut R. McGill.; 5th Burmah Battalion; Lieut. S. Logan and 2 children, Inspector Army Schools; and Surg-Captain Sammon, Med. Staff; Bandmaster Blench, East Lanc. Regt; Conductor Walker, and Master Gunner Porown, Ord. Department.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was retried before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury. At the former trial, the Special Jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six against three, but his lordship could not accept the verdict and ordered a retrial in the case.

THE GORUPDEO MURDER CASE RETRIED.

Moolchand, *alias* Mooljee, *alias* Manohar Kanai, was charged with having on the 17th November last, in the upper room of a chawl at Gorupdeo, committed the murder of Parvatti, his kept mistress, by cutting her throat with a knife from ear to ear. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kirkpatrick conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. A. Abercrombie, foreman.

Mr. P. R. Wilson.	Mr. Vasanji Purshotum.
Mr. T. J. Ward.	Mr. C. L. Weber.
Mr. H. F. Patel.	Mr. H. F. Wagstaff.
Mr. J. Boosey.	Mr. Phiroze C. Setna.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was charged with the murder of a woman called Parvatti on the evening of Tuesday the 17th November last. The fact that this woman met her death under circumstances which made it amount to murder could admit of no doubt. The prisoner was last week tried before another jury, who were unable to agree; and the learned Advocate General therefore asked the present jury to give their best attention to the case. The deceased woman Parvatti was living with the prisoner as his mistress, prisoner having lost his wife some time previously. On the 15th November, prisoner and his mother Mancoover left Warrora, and with Parvatti they came to Bombay. On their arrival here, they went to live in a dharumsalla, and afterwards the prisoner hired a room in a chawl at Gorupdeo, where they went to live together. After removing their things into the chawl, the prisoner, his mother, his infant boy, and Parvatti, went to the Victoria Gardens, returning home about 4 p.m. The next morning, a Hindu, living in the room below the prisoner's found blood trickling down by the side of a wall. The police were sent for, and found the door of prisoner's room locked from outside. The door was forced open, when Parvatti was found lying dead on the floor, with blood near her, and her throat cut from ear to ear. The police made enquiries into the matter; telegrams were sent; and the prisoner, his mother, and his child were arrested at the Abu Road station. They were placed before the magistrate at Ajmere, to whom the prisoner made a statement to the effect that, on the evening of the 17th November, he went out to fetch milk for the child, and that, on his return, he and his mother, on going into the room, found that Parvatti had cut her own throat. They took charge of her ornaments and left from the Grant Road station for Surat, where the prisoner, in the company of his mother, visited the shop of a goldsmith and sold to him two of the deceased woman's ornaments. They next proceeded to Broach, and there sold two more of Parvatti's ornaments, the prisoner giving a false name to the goldsmith who bought them. They then proceeded to Abu Road station, where they were arrested. The whole of the ornaments belonging to the deceased woman, with the exception of those that had been sold at Surat and Broach, were found in the possession of the prisoner and his mother. There could be no doubt, Mr. Lang said, that Parvatti was killed about 8 p.m. on the 17th November. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroners Surgeon, who examined the body of Parvatti the next morning, was of opinion that her death must have taken place twenty or twenty-one hours previously. All the ornaments on the body of the deceased could not be removed by the hand, and it appeared that some had to be removed with the aid of two pincers, belonging to the prisoner, which were found lying near the body, covered with blood. The evidence pointed to the conclusion that the prisoner must have murdered the woman. No doubt his mother must have known of it, but she took no part in the murder. She was granted a pardon by the committing magistrate. Her story was that her son sent her and the child out of the room after their return from the Victoria Gardens, and that he and Parvati remained inside the room, the door of which the prisoner fastened. A Hindu tenant of the house, who happened to go upstairs, asked the woman why she was sitting outside, and she replied that her son and his wife were inside the room, and that the door was fastened. Prisoner, who had overheard the conversation, partly opened the door after the Hindu was gone, and asked his mother who she had been speaking to; and the latter told him what had occurred. It was then that the mother looked into the room, and saw Parvatti lying down on the floor. The murder no doubt must have been committed by either the prisoner or his mother. The padlock on the door belonged to the prisoner, and the key was in his charge. The mother, Mr. Lang remarked, might be regarded as an accomplice after the fact, and the jury would have to see if her statement was corroborated by independent testimony. The prisoner now stated that the murder was committed by his mother. The jury would recollect that he stated before the magistrate at Ajmere that Parvatti had killed herself. On their way to Surat the prisoner directed his mother that, if questioned by the police, she should state that Parvatti herself had cut her throat. The jury might therefore, dismiss from their consideration the allegation that Parvatti had committed suicide. The prisoner had thus made two contradictory statements, and it was for the jury to form their own conclusion upon the evidence.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution during the day and the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

THE PETIT SCHOOL FOUNDATON-STONE CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGAMNER, FEB 5.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone for the Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit School was performed here on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., by Mr. F. L. Charles, Collector of Ahmednagar. The ceremony was largely attended by the leading citizens of this place. The place was decorated by flags and evergreens. A mandap was specially pitched on the site where the new building is to be erected. The place belonged to the late Mr. Vithal Sunder Parashrami, an ex-Diwan of the Nizam. The site and the name which the school is to bear will perpetuate the generosity of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart. Mr. Keshaw Bapuji, pleader opened the proceedings by reading a short address. He began by giving a history in of the schools and said that the school was established in 1891, by the efforts of some well-wishers will of this place (among whom it may be mentioned the speaker himself and Mr. Mahadeo Gungadhar, another pleader here, were the chief movers), after three years of hard labour, when it was found necessary that the school should have a building of its own, there being no building available, either private or public, which could conveniently serve the purposes of the school, a committee, whose indefatigable labors have resulted in the success they witnessed that evening, was appointed to raise subscriptions for the purpose. He then thanked, on behalf of the citizens, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart. Bai, Dinbai Nasar wanji Petit, the Honourable Justice Ranade, and the Honourable Mr. ... N. Wadia, (whose names were loudly cheered), and concluded his address by thanking the president most cordially for his kindness in finding time to preside at the evening's ceremony and by paying a tribute to the generosity of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit.

The Collector then rose amid loud cheers, and complimented the people on their energetic and sustained effort to help themselves. In the course of his speech he referred to the characteristic generosity and charity of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart and his princely donations to good objects in Bombay. He wished the school all sucess, and after thanking the citizens for the honour they had done him, concluded his remarks by advising the students that it was quite unwise to begin to study the foreign tongue before acquiring a thorough and satisfactory knowledge of the mother tongue.

The Mamledar of this place, Rao Saheb Raghawendra Bhimrao, then shortly explained in Marathi the import of the Collector's speech; after which the Collector was led to the place where the stone was to be laid. A silver trowel and a hammer were provided, and by their means the Collector laid the stone. When he returned to the dais a cordial vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman by Mr. R. M. Rajhansa, the head-master of the English School, which was passed unanimously. The Collector was then garlanded, and attar and pan-sopari distributed to those who were present. Three hearty cheers for the Collector, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart, and the Queen, concluded the evening's proceedings.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 3rd February 1897:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 30th Jan. 1897	13,137,600
Balance to be remitted from 31st January to 31st March 1897	3,362,400

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your st by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE recent rainfall in Upper India has caused prices to fall in the Punjab. Dealers are now offering to sell wheat for May and June delivery at 13 seers per rupee.

THE price of rice in Calcutta has also declined during the week, and the up-country demand has slackened off considerably.

MR. A. M. MARKHAM and Mr. W. R. Lawrence are gazetted as resigning the Civil Service from February 2nd and March 23rd respectively. Colonel Temple, Commissioner in the Central Provinces, also reverts formally to military duty on April 5th pending retirement.

UNDER the new Epidemic Diseases Act it is intended to make the following junctions examining stations on the lines of railway: Kalian, Bhusawal, Itarsi, Jhansi, Bandikui, Naini, Assensole, Hubli, Guntakul, Wadi, Anand, Kotri, Ruk, Mahmudkot, and Raewind. Others may be added to the list.

TELEGRAMS from the Secretary of State regarding quarantine against India are published in the *Gazette*. They show that most European countries have taken action. Morocco has closed its ports to vessels from India altogether; Muscat has also imposed quarantine against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi. The Brindisi route for mail passengers apparently remains open if no sickness has occured on the P. and O. steamers.

NECESSARY isolation hospitals and camps will be opened for the detention of persons who may show suspicious symptoms. Medical officers will be specially told off for the work of inspection.

AMONG other suggestions which have been made for preventing the spread of the plague to Bengal is one that a system of passports should be introduced, under which persons from an infected area would be detained in rest-camps, formed on the borders of the Province, until it became clear that they could be granted a clean bill of health. The objection to this, writes a contemporary is that evasion of the passport regulations might be successfully carried out, as the native population is constantly on the move from town to town, and it would be practically impossible to follow the movements of individual passengers. As regards Bombay, Karachi and such other towns as are already openly infected it might be possible to insist on all travellers taking out a permit to leave; but even this would not solve the difficulty, for a traffic in passports might spring up. The machinery, too, to work this system does not exist and it would be no easy matter to create it at short notice. If an absolutely strict cordon cannot immediately be drawn round infected areas—and this drastic measure may become necessary in time—the only effective measures would seem to be the close inspection of Railway trains, not at one point but at several on their journey inland from the West Coast. Native residents of Bombay and Karachi who may leave their homes to settle temporarily elsewhere, should be kept under supervision on arrival at their destination for at least a fortnight, the period of incubation of the disease being put at nine days; this would give a liberal margin on the side of safety. They need not necessarily be detained all that time in camp or rest-house; but their new place of residence might be noted down and their lodgings visited by a medical officer to inquire as to the health of all who had been quarantined in the first instance. As to European travellers they may have also to submit to close inspection and even detention; but they are not likely to conceal their illness if attacked and they can always obtain medical aid at the shortest notice, which is not the case with the poorer classes among the native population. As we have said more than once the plague does not seem inclined to travel far inland and now that stringent measures are to be taken to check its progress along the main lines of communication its progress may yet be effectually stayed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, who is well acquainted with the politics of the North-West frontier sees in the coming demarcation of the Mohmand country the possibility of some local trouble with the tribesmen. His view is that while the headmen in the districts which have been declared to be within the sphere of British influence may not resent the appearance of an Indo-Afghan Commission, the "malika" further to the west may turn sulky and thus make the actual work of demarcation very difficult. Some of these men would, of course, like to pose as quite independent of the British Government or the Amir, playing the part which the Mashud Waziris adopted so successfully for a time. That is they would appeal to the authorities at Peshawar when they thought a point could be scored against the Amir; and on other occasions they would turn to Kabul when such a change of front seemed to suit their purpose. The time has, however, gone by when tribal policy of this shifty kind can be allowed. Under the Durand Agreement the limits of British and Afghan influence have been marked out, and no debateable land remains. The tribes are parcelled out, and those who are not controlled from India have to acknowledge the Amir as their suzerain. It is quite true that the Mohmands are to be split up, a difficult matter to accomplish in practice however possible it may be in theory; but it is now too late in the day to attempt a revision of policy. Abdur Rahman has expressed his willingness to co-operate with the Government of India in laying down a boundary which shall put an end to all further dispute as to this or that district being British or Afghan territory, and the Joint Commission about to be nominated must do its work in spite of Mohmand sulkiness. On one side the influence wielded by our Political Officers on the Peshawar frontier will go far to secure the support of many of the clans; while the Amir's authority is so great and far-reaching that in the direction of Asmar General Ghulam Hyder should be able to keep the Western Mohmands from making any hostile demonstration. The tribe as a whole is much less warlike and fanatical than the Afridis, Orakzais, or Bunerwals, and any general combination scarcely seems possible. Trouble and difficulty at the outset, when the Commission assembles, there will doubtless be, but we do not look for failure in this business of demarcation. The spring will see our officers and the Amir's representatives meeting again in the Khyber, as was the case when Mr. Udny went to Jallalabad and the Kunar Valley, and though there may be the usual delays the work should be carried to a successful conclusion. When this has been done there will not remain a single mile of frontier to be demarcated from Chitral to Persia and the chance of friction with Kabul will be reduced to a minimum.

A CONTEMPORARY writing of the death, in his 96th year, of Mr. Robert Keith Pringle, late Bombay Civil Service says:—The younger brother of Mr. Pringle, of Yair and Whytbank, who held a minor office in one of Sir Robert Peel's ministries, Mr. Robert Pringle came out in India in 1821 and retired in 1851, living to draw his pensions for over 45 years afterwards. He was the subordinate and friend of Mountstuart Elphinstone, like himself a Scotchman of good family; and some 65 year ago was the fellow-traveller in Palestine of Curzon (afterwards Lord Zouche), the author of the well-known work on *Monasteries in the Levant*. In his time Mr. Pringle was a man of mark in his own Presidency, having been for many years Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and having succeeded Sir Charles Napier as Commissioner in Sindh. For some years after his retirement, as a Justice of the Peace for Selkirkshire and Derbyshire, he took an active interest in county administration. One of Mr. Pringle's contemporaries at the East India College at Haileybury was the Right Hon'ble Charles Villiers, for many years past the father of the House of Commons, who did not, however, come out to India. Another Haileybury contemporary who entered the Indian Civil Service and retired in the same year as Mr. Pringle was Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., now the oldest surviving Indian civil official. Since the death about three months ago of General William Cavaye, Bombay Infantry, who arrived in India in 1818, General Sir Arthur Cotton, K. C. S. I., is the oldest surviving Indian military officer. Sir Arthur obtained his commission in the Madras Engineers in 1820 and left India in 1854.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTICIDE FUNDS.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Bombay on the Bill to amend Act VIII. of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) has submitted the following report signed by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, the Advocate General, and the Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal:—

We, have the honour to recommend that the form of the Bill be altered so as to make it clear that it is not intended to add two new sections to an existing Act of the Governor General in Council which is capable of general application, but merely to enact certain necessary provisions, to be in force as a local Act only, for dealing with the accumulations of certain funds levied under the Act of the Governor General in Council in this Presidency and for applying those accumulations in a manner for which no provision is made thereby. This object can be secured by embodying the requisite provisions in sections to be numbered as sections of the proposed local Act instead of as Sections 8 and 9 of Act VIII of 1870, and by the omission of the words "or hereafter" in Section 1 in the Bill, as thus altered.

2. We append copies of the petitions referred to us, and are of opinion that it will be desirable to give effect to the proposal that the accumulated funds in question should not be placed to the credit of the Local Boards of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, as contemplated in the Bill, as introduced. It will be better to leave those funds in the hands of Government and to provide for their expenditure for the exclusive benefit of the members of the Lewa and Kadva Kunbi castes in each District in such manner as Government may, from time to time, find to be expedient. Certain specific proposals are made by the petitioners as to the purposes to which the funds should be applied. We see no objection to most of these proposals, but doubt the expediency of giving effect to any of them in the Bill; for, not only are the petitioners not unanimous in their recommendations, but it seems also to be unadvisable to lay down hard and fast rules regarding the objects on which money should be spent. It is obvious that, as time goes on, the circumstances of the communities to be benefited may be so changed that the necessity may present itself for expending the funds on objects different from those now contemplated.

3. We have amended the Bill in accordance with these views and recommend the Bill, as amended for adoption by the Honourable Council.

4. The Bill was published in Gujarati in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the 24th September 1890. We have ordered the Bill as now amended and this report to be similarly translated and published.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad writes a minute of dissent in which he says:—

I approve of the recommendations of the Committee mainly, but I cannot accept the proposal not to define in the Bill even generally the objects on which the moneys should be spent, but to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of Government. Although the petitioners are not, as remarked, unanimous in their recommendations as to the details, they are certainly unanimous in proposing that the funds should be used on education. The mere possibility of the circumstances of the communities concerned becoming, after some indefinite length of time, so altered that it may become necessary to expend the funds on other objects, is, I venture to think, no reason for the Legislature not now defining the objects to which admittedly according to present circumstances the funds can be best applied. When any such alteration takes place, fresh legislation may then be well resorted to. I would therefore propose to transfer the funds in question to the credit of a "Kaira and Lewa Kunbi Education Fund," leaving the details of the management to a board partly elected by the two communities concerned, and partly nominated by Government. It is, I venture to think, advisable, in order to give these communities a living interest in their education as well as to insure the requisite local knowledge for the proper application of the funds, to give them a direct voice in the management of the funds. I also do not see the expediency of drawing a distinction, such as is shown in the revised section 3, between the funds raised in the Kaira District and those raised in the Ahmedabad District. The distinction is probably suggested by the fact that while such a large sum as nearly Rs. 62,000 collected from the Ahmedabad District, only about Rs. 8,000 belongs to Kaira, and that, therefore, it is fair that each district should have the benefit only of the funds contributed by it. But if this argument were to be given full effect to, a distinction will then have to be drawn between the Kadvas and Lewas in each district; for, as is pointed out in one of the petitions, a very large proportion of the accumulated funds has come from the Kadvas, the Lewas contributing only a very small proportion. I would therefore rather avoid altogether going into any such considerations about the distribution of the benefits of the funds, leaving them to be dealt with by the board, on whom according to my proppsal would be vested the management of these funds.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the the Traffic Manager, G I P Railway:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned daily passengers between Bombay and Thana, beg to draw your attention to the great deal of inconvenience felt by the generality of the mercantile community owing to the absence of a train running from Thana between 10-1 a. m and 11-30 a. m. (Bombay time).

It is a patent fact that the extra Kalyan local, which now leaves Thana station at 9-30 a. m., is resorted to by Government servants and other people of a similar line, and that the Poona train only is availed of by the majority of the people who can afford to attend to their business a little later on. This train is, however, often crowded, and if a person happens to miss it, he has to wait fully an hour and a-half before another train could be availed of. The undersigned had heard that an extra train was intended to be run from Thana at about 10-30 a.m. from the 1st instant, but they are disappointed and hear that there is no such train in contemplation.

We beg to request that an extra train be run from Thana at about 10-30 a.m. to meet the above difficulty, and we venture to say that the request is practicable. The Coorla local, which leaves Victoria Terminus at 9 a.m., is made to run as far as Thana, where it would reach at about 10-5 a.m., and has only to run back 15 or 20 minutes later on. In suggesting the above we do not lose sight of the fact that our Coorla friends would lose the benefit of the train leaving there at 9-55 a.m.; but we submit a train leaves from there at 9-46 a.m., and the new Kalyan local leaves that station about the same time. The 9-35 up Coorla local is therefore merely superfluous.

The benefits of the above arrangement is obvious. Mercantile people who are now fugitives to Thana,—and they are many—can attend to their business by 12 o'clock in the noon. People who might loose the train (Poona passenger) can avail themselves of the new arrangement without having to wait long, and the Railway Company would not be put to much inconvenience in making the above arrangement.

(Sd.) P. JAMNADAS, and 200 others.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

113-96—In person—Bhanji Mowji vs J V Lasto.
567-96—Roughton and —Fancias Frederick Gordon and another vs Alexander Schevielder
621-96—Brown and M Jamnadas Vithaldas vs Rahkuchan Shirchand and others—Ardeshir H and D, and Sinotham B and N.
623-96—Roughton and B—Nensey Dharsey and others vs L P S Shanmuga Nadar—Dabhtary and F.
622-96—Smotham B and N—Jetha Dewjee and others vs N S Swaminath Ayer and others.
9-97—Framjee M and M—Tribhowandas Bhanji vs Vithaldas Govindji—Payne G and S.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-96—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atlaji Kulkarni vs Yemunabai and others.
47-96—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atlaji Kulkarni vs Yemunabai and others.

Testamentary Suits.

8-96—Nanu and H—Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless and others vs Pirozbai—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

298-95—Bicknell, M and M—C A Turner vs Rattanbai and others—Payne G and S.
157-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dikshit and D Dabhtary and F.
253-93—Ardeshir H and D—Damjee Sewjee vs Oomersey Nagsey and others—Payne G and S, and In person.
205-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Rattanbai binte Karimbhai vs Valji Karimbhai and others—Brown and M, M H Khan, and Thakordas D and C.
321-96—Khunderao and S—Tricumdas Mulji vs Nathibai and another—Tyabji D and C.

NEWS has been received in India of a terrible earthquake which occurred on the 11th January on the island of Kishm at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The town was completely ruined: only two musjids and four shops were left standing, and it is reported that 2,500 corpses were dug out from the ruins. Of the few inhabitants who escaped nearly all were more or less injured. The force of the shock was also felt at Bassidu and Lingah. At the latter place it was successively felt for three successive nights but fortunately no damage was done. The exact position of Kishm is in the Strait of Ormuz, 16 miles south of Burder Abbas. The island is 70 miles long, by four or five miles wide, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel of theree miles in breadth. It is extremely arid. Rock-salt is quarried out of some hill at its western extremity, and it is said to have been inhabited by 14,000 people, chiefly Arabs.

THE INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THREE games in the first ties for the Infantry Polo Tournament were played off on Friday afternoon on the Mahomed Bagh grounds, which are in fine preservation. There was a very large assemblage of spectators, including Sir Baker Russell, Sir and Lady Corrie Bird, and many visitors. Captain Twynam's arrangements were perfect in every detail. The first two teams to come on the ground were Essex—comprising Mr. Heath, 1; Mr. Lewes, 2; Mr. Legge 3; and Mr Barlow, back—and Manchester—comprising Mr. Hood, 1; Mr. Vaughan, 2; Mr. Souter, 3; and Colonel Ridley, back. The Umpires were Major De Lisle and Mr. Ravenshaw. This was an interesting game to watch, and for the greater part was fast and stoutly contested. Manchester labour under the disadvantage of having no polo outside their own regiment, while Essex have played with the 16th Lancers, and the 18th Hussars, and demonstrated how they have profited by such education. They kept their places hit well, and with good direction. The Manchesters missed more than one opportunity by not observing their places and keeping in groups, and thus when they might have on the ball, or interposed, to prevent the adversary doing so the latter had a free hand. The Manchesters had more than one splendid run along the ground, but just at the critical juncture, when the adversary intervened, they failed to score through lack of handy support. At the conclusion of the four periods of play the score stood in favour of Essex by five goals and five subsidiaries against one goal and two subsidiaries.

The next game, on the adjoining ground, was between the 2nd Queen's and the Derbyshires. The 2nd Queen's comprised Mr. Engledue, 1; Captain Glasspoo, 2; Captain King, 3; Mr. Terry, back. The Derbyshire team was Captain Green, 1; Mr. Knowles, 2; Captain Marshall, 3; Major Smith-Dorrien, back. Umpires, Captain Laming and Mr. Wilkinson. This was a fast and evenly contested game, and the issue was in the air till almost the end. Both sides played up very well, and up to within two minutes of time their goal score was level, though the Queen's had two additional subsidiaries, and the Derbyshire partisans of whom there was a multitude, every moment anticipated they would make the crowning goal, but a fatal miss or two wrecked their chances, while the Queen's were able to add another goal to their score. At the conclusion of the game the score thus stood in their favour by three goal and two subsidiaries to two goals.

Almost concurrently with this game was the third one—between the Sussex Regiment and the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. The former consisted of Mr. Glasgow, 1; Mr. Gardner, 2; Mr. Osborn, 3; and Captain Kane, back; while the Highlanders, were Mr. Elphinston, 1; Mr. Malcolm, 2; Mr. Patten, 3; and Mr. Campbell, back. Umpires, Major De Lisle and Captain Cawood. When Sussex started off by quickly scoring a subsidiary with a long short at the flags most people expected this dash would be followed up by a sustained demonstration, but the Highlanders soon put a different complexion on the game. The Sussex labour under the disadvantage of not being in a polo station yet their discipline and play was very creditable. The Highlanders for a brief moment towards the latter part of the second period seemed slack-ning off, but they pulled themselves together again and during the latter half of the game the issue was safely in their favour. The game was, however, well contested and was watched all through with keen interest. At the conclusion of the four periods the score stood in favour of the Highlanders by six goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds continue to be very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Deesa, and 12 at Ghadeehi and Bangalor. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Akola, Khandwa and Indore, and the minimum similarly so at Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Akola, and the lowest 45° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo, Negapatam, Bellary, Jeypore and Jacobabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Gujarat and at Jacobabad and Colombo. Light showers have fallen at Colombo and a few drops at Jacobabad. The weather conditions are slightly favouable for rain in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 8.

Monday: The barometer has fallen briskly over the Punjab and slightly over the central parts of the country, the Gangetic plain and North-East India and Burma, while it has risen briskly in Sind and slightly over the west and south of the Peninsula. The high pressure area noticed yesterday over the Punjab has moved south-ward to Sind and a shallow depression has appeared over the Central Provinces, but otherwise there has been little change in the distribution. Winds are cyclonic over the central parts of the country, variable over the Punjab and unchanged elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual in the Indus Valley and West Rajputana but elsewhere the heat remains excessive. The abnormal excess is very large over the central stations and Lower Bengal. Rainfall is scattered and local. Chaibassa reports one inch, chaman three-quarters of the inch, Quetta and Barrisal four-tenths of an inch and Balasore, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, and Jacobabad light showers.

FURTHER particulars regarding the tragedy at Pondicherry show that previous reports were not quite accurate. The lady assaulted was Miss Franckland, not Mrs. Franklin, and it is not true she admitted having hereself committed the deed. It is now reported that Mrs. Wilson, who said she was an American and the widow of a Missionary once stationed in Beluchistan, is in jail charged with attempted murder and robbery. Mrs. Wilson is of very prepossessing appearance and polished manner, and possesses good literary attainments. During the short time she has been in Pondicherry she has made many friends. It is reported that Miss Franckland stated that soon after she had said good night to Mrs. Wilson, on Saturday night, she saw Mrs. Wilson in the verandah near her (Miss Franckland's) door. Miss Franckland asked what Mrs. Wilson was doing there at that time of night, and received no answer, but immediately she was seized by the throat and a desperate attempt made to strangle her. This failing, the would-be assassin beat Miss Franckland with her clenched fist in an unmerciful manner about the face and head until she became unconscious. Miss Franckland knows nothing about the wounds inflicted by the broken bottle. She supposes they must have been inflicted after she became unconscious. Miss Franckland was on most friendly terms

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

REUTER'S latest telegrams calling for notice in this column were dealt with in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's receipts	109,000	113,000	148,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom.	77,000	67,000	78,000
,, Continent	76,000	79,000	83,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,627,000	4,111,000	6,290,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,315,000	1,316,000	2,48 ,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,499,000	1,50 ,000	2,304,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,030,000	901,000	955,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	4,180,000	3,875,240	4,823,170
,, ,, Surats	187,000	278,890	122,350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,229,000	1,09,1,700	1,6 8,770
,, London	5,000	5,000	5,000
American Afloat	260,000	203,000	415,000
East Indian ,,	10,000	27,000	2,000
Total	5,9 1,000	5,538,740	6,69,100
Price of Middling-Americans	3 29-32d.	4 9-16d.	3 1
,, Good Dhollera	3 13-32d.	3 11-16d.	2 9-16d.
Difference	11-32d.	5-8d.	7-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	20,388
,, ,, Branches	,, ,,	502,921
Other ,,	,, ,,	33,51,544
Government Securities	,, ,,	4,07,493
Other authorised ,,	Unchanged.	
Loans	Inc. ,,	21,47,488
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. ,,	3,19,146
Balances with other Banks	,, ,,	37,044
Cash	,, ,,	54,30,377

MONEY became very scarce again last week, and as it was also in strong demand, the Bank of Bombay raised its rates on Friday afternoon by 2 per cent., making the minimum stand at 12 per cent. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows that the Cash Balance had diminished since the date of the previous Return by some 54½ lakhs, say to 72½ lakhs, compared with an increase of 17½ lakhs then disclosed. The item principally accountable for this decrease is Private Deposits from which there had been withdrawals to the extent of 38½ lakhs; and in Loans there had been a considerable addition; while, on the other hand, there had been some diminution in Bills Discounted, the net increase in the demand as shown by the present Return, being 57½ lakhs, as against some 5 lakhs in the week preceding. There was a diminution of 5 lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's branches, the total falling off under this item being 5½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Prices of this staple have been unchanged here to-day; but hardly any business on shippers' account has been reported to-day, owing to France having closed her ports to any shipments from here, and it is feared that other countries may do the same. Shippers are therefore abstaining from further operations, until they see further developments of the scare. "Good" Bhownuggur has been sold to-day, for May delivery, at Rs. 173 to 173½ per candy to native buyers.

The official telegraphic weather and crop returns from the district, opened to-day, report that the third picking of the Broach crop was progressing, and that the estimate of the outturn of the crop is five-eighths. Cotton was arriving in small quantities in the Wadwan districts of the Dholleral circle, and Arrivals were increasing daily at Bhownuggur.

WHEAT and SEEDS are in the same position as the more important staple with regard to their exportation under present circumstances, and business is at a standstill in both markets, quotations being nominal.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,711 bales.
Wheat	2,207 cwts.
Linseed	541 ,,
Rapeseed	763 ,,
Gingelly	3,638 ,,
Groundnuts	901 ,,
Dastorseed	597 ,,
Rice	661 ,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3⅝d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper at the rate, for ready delivery, on the part of Mercantile Houses, and the Bazaar bought a fair amount on the same terms; but Merchant's Bills were not forthcoming either ready or forward and the market closed quet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d. per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-16 to 15-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-2d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 19-32 to 5-8d. ,,
Francs do.	1·64 to 1·64½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quoted from the opening to the close at 99 5-16 for cash, and 99½ for the March Account for 3½ per Cents, and at 97 for Threes, but these rates must be taken as nominal to a great extent in the absence of any considerable amount of business to test them.

SHARES.—The Bazaar remains closed, and the quotations in our usual list are nominal.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th February, compared with the Statement of 30th January, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 30. Rs.	Feb. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,53,573	54,33,185
Do. do. at Branches	25,39,401	20,38,480
Other Deposits	2,89,16,497	3,50,61,963
Post Bills	11,207	9,217
Credits, undrawn	19,03,089	20,93,202
Rs.	5,50,53,767	5,08,61,037
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,59,315	1,04,51,819
Other authorised Securities	40,10,120	40,10,120
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	56,93,951	56,50,815
Loans do. do. do.	1,22,77,927	1,43,2 ,416
Bills Discounted and purchased	88,59,857	85,40,711
Dead Stock	4,12,536	4,12,416
Stamps and Stationery	21,386	21,486
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,12,981	1,75,937
Cash	1,27,05,694	72,75,317
Rs.	5,50,53,767	5,08,61,037

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks	62,411	2,00,095	2,585	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	136	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,512
Increase to date ..... ,, 43,315

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th January 1897.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	793	793	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	43,381	45,611	...	3,230	...	9,952
Parcels, &c.	68,166	58,745	9,414	...	...	14,181
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	7,861	3,538	4,306	...	...	8,629
Total for week	1,18,393	1,77,903	10,419	...	...	...
Aggregate	5,04,374	5,31,639	...	...	...	27,329

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAW—January 28, at Motiharry, the wife of Clements W. Shaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—SMITH—January 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Aurungabad, Deccan, by the Rev. E. W. Keeling, W. S. Jones, C. E., Cooper's Hill, second son of J. C. Jones, A. M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer, H. H. N. P. W. D., to Minni Constance, eld r daughter of W. J. Smith, Esq., Doon View, Mussoorie, N. W. P.

DEATHS.

FASKEN—February 1, at Fatehgarh, William Andrew Durnford Fasken, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, I. M. S.
LIONEL—February 5, at West Nook, Whannel's Road, Egmore, Harold, elder son of John and Susan Lionel, aged 17
MOLESWORTH.—January 29, at Jalpaiguri, of hydrophobia, the Hon. S. P. Molesworth, late of Bamandanga Tea Estate, the Dooars Tea Co., Ld., aged 25.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

"Sanitas."—Complain to the Health Officer.
"Congressman."—Your letter is far too long for insertion in our columns.
"Astrologer."—Your letter might cause hundreds to die of fright.
"K. G. B."—The matter must be left to individual employers. Schoolmasters can address the Educational Department.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897.

THE news wired by Reuter that the French authorities have taken the absurdly stringent step of prohibiting the landing of either goods or passengers from vessels consigned from Bombay or Karachi, has been confirmed by telegrams received from France in reply to the anxious enquiries of private firms. In view of the intended Conference of the Powers at Venice a few days hence, this action on the part of France can only be regarded as precipitate and foolish. It is believed in business circles here to be due partly to the irritation caused in Paris by the statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in regard to the British occupation of Egypt, and partly to panic, fanned into flame by the exaggerated and misleading telegrams that have been published in the English papers. These telegrams have been duly translated in all the Continental journals. They have been the text upon which editors have indited violent articles, protesting against the laxity of supervision in regard to exports from Bombay—a laxity only existing in the imagination of the panic-mongers. The trade of India with France is mainly negotiated at our Western ports, the share of both Calcutta and Madras being very small. The step taken by the authorities of the Republic gains additional significance from the fact that the balance of trade is very largely in our favour. France buys from this country merchandise year by year which is ten times greater in value than our set-off purchases. Thus in 1894-95 the total value of our exports was eight crores and sixty-eight lakhs, as against eighty-six lakhs of imports. Last year the corresponding figures were eight crores and sixty-seven lakhs on the one side, and ninety-seven lakhs on the other. The figures for a series of years unlike those of our German trade do not when examined give evidence of a tendency to develop. The imports are chiefly apparel, clocks, and watches (mainly Swiss), saffron, false pearls, brandy, wines, and piece-goods of silk and wool. The exports are principally composed of wheat, seeds, cotton, and other raw material. This being the case, it will only be in accordance with the known principles of commerce if the mercantile consumers in France are as gravely inconvenienced and hampered by the prohibition as exporters at this end. American cotton is not very cheap this year, and to refuse admission of the competing produce from India can only result in an enhancement of the prices manufacturers in France will have to pay for their raw material. Not only so; Surats are believed to be the only descriptions of cotton suitable for certain classes of goods which they produce, much of their machinery being unsuited to the spinning of other varieties. From another point of view the action of the Government of the Republic is singularly misguided. The boats of the Messageries Company and of other French lines will of course have to suffer the ban, and in thus dealing a blow to their own shipping interests the French Cabinet is doing a good deal to virtually reintroduce the Navigation laws by which Cromwell confined the carrying trade to English bottoms. If the other Continental nations follow the bad example of France, it will simply mean that London and Liverpool will once more become, as in the days of the Cape route, the distributing centres of Indian produce for the Continent of Europe. The blow France has struck at our export trade, comes at a time when the ordinary volume of business with that country could not be maintained. The Famine has nearly destroyed the trade in seeds and hides and a practical suspension of the brisk business Karachi has done of late in wheat. Still the order of prohibition finds a good deal of produce on the high seas *en route* from Bombay and Karachi to the French ports, one firm alone having 3,000 bales of cotton on the way. The shippers of these consignments are greatly concerned at the turn things have taken, and are in some doubt as to what course they should pursue under the circumstances. They will in all probability test the liability of buyers to pay for goods shipped for delivery, on their order, but it remains to be seen how the French Courts will interpret the law on the subject.

THE annual report of Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, for the year 1885, has just been issued. The meteorology and the sanitary history of 1895 have a special interest as in some sort foreshadowing the abnormal influences which have been so marked in the disastrous year just closed, leaving a legacy of famine and pestilence to 1897. Though the weather of 1895 was less disturbed than usual, the south-west monsoon began late and left off too soon. The autumn rains largely failed. There was no rain over great part of the country from the cessation of the monsoon in September until the end of the year. January was much disturbed in the North-West, with rain and snow, and the temperature was low. In February all was changed in the North-West and Central India; the weather was dry and fine, and the heat in excess. The next two months there was some rain, and the temperature low; while in May the heat was above the normal, so that in the Punjab it was the hottest May known. In Northern and Central India the rain closed a month earlier than usual. Abundant rain fell in the Peninsula in October and December. The humidity of the air was below the normal during the year, especially in the Konkan and Malabar. The rainfall for the whole of India was 3·38 inches in defect. The distribution was irregular, in slight excess in the Deccan and the Central Provinces owing to heavy thunderstorms. The monsoon rains were deficient over the whole of India North of Latitude 18°, and in the three last months of the year were practically nil over the whole of Northern and Central India. All this was a preparation for the scarcity and famine which was general over so large an area in 1896. The mortality in 1895, however, showed a slight decrease as compared to that of 1894, the total number of deaths being a little under six millions and a-quarter. In the Bombay Presidency there were 5,38,540 deaths registered, giving 28·61 as the rate of mortality, compared to 32·26 in the previous year, and an average of 29·48 of the previous five years. The decline of the death-rate was general in all the districts, and in Guzerat it is described as enormous. The death-rate which had been 42·35 in 1894 fell to 26·89, the average of five years having been 34·48. No explanation of this phenomenon is given in the report, none having been furnished by the Bombay Sanitary Commissioner. In five districts the death-rate was in excess of that of the previous year. One of the highest was Nassik, 38·47, while the death-rate was the lowest in the Presidency. The birth-rate in Bombay was very low, only 26 per thousand, the average in the Presidency being 36·78. This is attributable to the deficiency of the female population of the city, which numbered 200,000 less than that of the males in the figures of the last census. The death-rate of Hindus in this Presidency was relatively very high, being 30·87 as compared to 20·55 amongst Christians and Mahomedans and 13·88 amongst other classes. In Bengal the highest mortality was found amongst the Mahomedans, 32·96 per mille, while that of the Hindus was 31·05, Christians 18·31, and Buddhists 22·74.

Cholera holds the first place in the history of the chief diseases of India in 1895, but it showed a marked decline compared with the mortality from that cause in the previous year. Instead of 529,049 deaths from that epidemic there were 320,979; still a deplorably large total. The highest mortality occurred in April and December; the lowest in February and March. In the city of Bombay the maximum cholera mortality was in August. The cholera in the Presidency claimed less than nine thousand victims, an inconsiderable number compared with 177,000 in Bengal. The worst outbreak was in Palanpur, where the local Municipality which derives its principal revenue from a pilgrim tax devoted its energies to the construction of a big high school and the building of a bridge; the drainage works were almost at a standstill and the little water in the tank was undrinkable The Presidency Sanitary Commissioner made the sensible suggestion, adopted by Surg.-Major-General, Cleghorn that the spending of the pilgrim tax should be entrusted to a Provincial Committee and not to the Municipality. It is a curious fact that the rate of mortality from cholera amongst the European and Native troops attacked was 74·47 and 73·4 per cent., respectively, the variation being very slight. The moving of troops from the quarters where cases occurred was in all cases satisfactory, and no fresh cases occurred. Dr. Cleghorn when in Bombay adduced this fact as a reason for moving the healthy occupants of dwellings in which cases of pestilence occur to camps while leaving the patient if expedient to be treated where he lay ill. The deaths from small pox throughout India numbered some 46,000, a slight increase on the previous year. The increase was most marked in the Central Provinces, where the deaths numbered nearly seven thousand. In this Presidency there was a diminution, the mortality being 2,299. Alibagh across the harbour, Hyderabad (Sind), and Nandurbar were the most afflicted with this disease. The number of fevers—far more deadly though not sensational as cholera or even polyadenitis maligna—fell from five millions one hundred thousand in the previous year to little more than four millions and a-quarter in 1895. The victims fell to one-half in the North West, the Punjab, and Ajmere Merwara. In Madras and Mysore there was a slight increase. The Bombay Presidency lost 388,848 from fevers—forty thousand less than in 1894, but still the highest on record, excepting that year and the year 1892. Sholapur, Amednagar, and Satara were the most affected, and Bombay City and Ratnagiri the least, the rate being 7·86 and 11·06, respectively, as compared with 20·66 per thousand, the average of the Presidency. Intestinal complaints throughout India took off 2½,253, some ten thousand less than in the previous year. The mortality from this cause in our Presidency was 35,348, rather more than in 1894; Sholapur, Belgaum, and Nassik, suffering most, and Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Shikarpur the least. The victims, who succumbed to injuries due to wounding or accident or self-inflicted or killed by wild beasts and snakes, numbered 94,560, showing an increase of eleven hundred over 1894. The North-West Provinces and Oudh lost 31,000 lives from these causes, showing an increase in the number of suicides of four hundred and one thousand and sixty-eight more people killed by snakes or wild beasts. Bengal comes next with 29,170 deaths from injuries, Bombay being very low down on the list with a little more than six thousand. Our Presidency has pretty well extirpated the tiger and the panther, while the snakes are apparently less numerous or less venomous than in the North-West and Bengal.

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood introduced a bill for the purpose of disposing of the funds, raised by means of fees in the Kaira and Ahmedabad districts years ago for the prevention of infanticide among the Kadna and Lewa Kunbis. The funds, raised amongst the transgressing castes, amount to Rs. 62,000 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 8,000 in Kaira, and have not been utilised for some years in consequence of the people having learned to deal more humanely with their female infants. The Bill proposed to allot the funds to the respective District Local Boards, but this course was objected to by non-official members of the Council, on the ground that the money raised from the Kunbis should be spent not on roads and village sanitation, but upon further progress in that moral and intellectual advancement of the people which had already rendered unnecessary the use of the monies for the purpose originally intended. In view of this strong feeling the Bill was referred to a small but representative Select Committee, consisting of Mr. Birdwood, the Advocate-General, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal, and Mr. C. H. Setalvad. Various petitions were received from the interested districts asking that the funds should be devoted to this, that, and the other educational scheme. The Select Committee, however, while agreeing with the general principle that the funds should be spent for the benefit of the classes from whom they were raised, have deemed it advisable not to lay down any hard and fast rule as to how the money should be spent. "It is obvious," they remark, "that as time goes on the circumstances of the communities to be benefited may be so changed that the necessity may present itself for expending the funds on objects, different from those now contemplated." For this reason they recommend an amendment in the Bill which will have the effect of leaving the funds in the hands of Government on the condition of their being spent for the benefit of the Lewa and Kadva Kunbi castes in each district. Mr. Chimonlal Setalvad has appended a minute of dissent urging that the monies should be placed in the hands of an Educational Committee, partly nominated by Government and partly elected by the communities concerned. In all probability, however, the Council, at its meeting on the 24th inst., will agree with the view of the majority of the Select Committee that no specific scheme of appropriation should be laid down by the Legislature.

SEVERAL deaths from the prevailing epidemic having occurred amongst the domestic servants in the Marine Lines, the Municipal Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the condition of the servants' quarters in the compounds of the bungalows. The houses are occupied principally by military officers and other officials. The Government of India being the owners of the land, the local Administration as the leaseholder has applied for and obtained permission to deal with the buildings as may be expedient, and to burn down if necessary the servants' huts in which cases have occurred. The tumble-down condition of the bungalows as well as of the servants' quarters adjoining them has long been a disgrace. The sooner both bungalows and huts are replaced by more substantial and healthier structures the better. It may be mentioned that the Marine Lines is not the only district where the servants' quarters need disestablishment. Many of those attached to the bungalows on Malabar Hill are in quite as bad a condition. In several instances in which plague cases have occurred amongst the servants the Health Department would have ordered the burning down of the huts, but for the danger of the flames spreading to the contiguous bungalows. The matter is one which should be looked into by individual owners and occupiers of the bungalows, without delay. While on this subject we may take the opportunity to refer to the extraordinary allegation current during the last day or two that the Health Officer has recommended the destruction of parts of the Native town by fire. The rumour probably arose from the fact that a group of huts at the foot of Malabar Hill was burnt down by Dr. Weir's order on Saturday. But it is one thing to destroy a few pestilential huts and quite another to set fire to large and substantially built, if insanitary, tenements in the Native town. As we stated some days ago, no responsible authority has proposed anything of the kind.

WE regret to hear of the death on his voyage home of Mr. John Day Stokes Fitz-Maurice, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Mr. Fitz-Maurice, accompanied by his wife, left Bombay on January 16, by the steamer Shannon, transhipping at Aden to the Australian mail steamer Rome. His departure from here was somewh

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CANEA STILL ABLAZE.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Latest news from Crete states that Canea is still blazing, and that all the Christian families have embarked on the foreign men-of-war.

GENERAL RISING IN CRETE FEARED.

Troubles are imminent at Halipha, Candia, and Retimo, and a general rising all over the island is feared.

POPULAR DEMAND IN GREECE FOR ANNEXING CRETE.

Popular meetings are being held throughout Greece to demand annexation of Crete.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREEK SQUADRON AT CANEA.

FEB. 8.

The Greek Squadron has arrived at Canea, but did not salute the Turkish flag on the pretext that they feared to increase the alarm already existing there.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN PRESS.

The semi-official Austrian and French press are enjoining moderation on the part of Greece in Crete.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund has now reached £238,000, the increase being chiefly due to subscriptions from the large towns.

The Mercers Company have given £1,000, and Canada has raised £8,000.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, FEB. 8.

The "Figaro" expects that a British Protectorate will be established over Egypt before the year is out.

M. Lanessan, in an article in the *Rappel*, advises a rapprochement with Germany to settle the Egyptian question.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S STATEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 7.

The Russian press is greatly irritated at Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement in the Commons, and demands prompt and vigorous action with France before the British hold on Egypt becomes irrevocable.

PLAGUE AT KANDAHAR.

A telegram from Tashkend states that, owing to the plague being reported at Kandahar, Russia has formed a military cordon on the Bokharan frontier.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The death is announced, on board the homeward mail steamer Rome, of Mr. Fitz-Maurice, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., last night.

THE PESTILENCE.

QUARANTINE MEASURES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The Medical Board met, on Saturday, under the presidentship of the Lieutenant-Governor, to discuss the measures to be taken under the New Plague Act for the protection of Calcutta. The locality was fixed upon at Khana near Burdwan, where a Quarantine Camp is to be formed on a very large scale for the segregation of suspected passengers from the infected stations.

The Agent of the East Indian Railway and a number of other officials concerned left Howrah the same evening to visit the spot chosen and to make the necessary arrangements.

Twenty-five Meeca pilgrimms from Bombay were arrested on Saturday night at Hooghly Station, and removed to the Chinsurah Isolation Hospital. None were plague stricken. They are to be detained seven days.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONKONG, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla, arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here, yesterday evening.

PENANG, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 16th instant.

COLOMBO, FEB. 8.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats nil.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 3

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th February, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	2	36 p.m.	...	16
Suez	8	2	25 p.m.	...	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 8th February, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	5
" Karachi	...	31	...	4
" Madras	...	26	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon, Bangkok interrupted.

Communication with Macao interrupted.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. Heaton, Private Secretary, and Captain Lovett, Aide-de-Camp, arrived, early this morning, from Bombay, to see the arrangements made regarding the pestilence in the City of Poona. General Nairne, with his Staff, and a few officials, were present on the railway platform to see his Excellency at 7-30.

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Lamb and his Excellency's Staff, drove to the Collector's office, from whence they proceeded to the new plague sheds. His Excellency got down here and walked across the field, a number of officials awaiting, amongst them being Colonel Newnham-Smith, Mr. Plunkett, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Mr. Kumtekar, Municipal Secretary, Surgeon-Colonel Atkins, Surgeon-Colonel Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and others.

Lord Sandhurst inspected the various sheds, and afterwards held a consultation with the officers present. At 8-20 his Excellency drove to the city at Gunesh Peith, and passed several roads, which were all carefully swept and the gutters sprinkled with disinfecting powder.

After getting down from the carriage, Lord Sandhurst went first to Lonaralli, where the plague first broke out. This place was exceedingly clean, and most of the houses white-washed. His Excellency inspected several houses, and inquired why they were all shut up. He next proceeded to Bombially, and saw the Dried Fish Market, and passed through several alleys through Budhwar Chowk; thence to the police head-quarters at different places *en route*, and consulted with Drs. Clarkson and Jones, Messrs. Plunkett and Dorabjee Pudumjee, and drove away before one o'clock, returning to the Collector's office, where the members of the Managing Committee of the City Municipality and other few officials were present, to whom his Excellency addressed.

Lord Sandhurst, in addressing those present, said he asked for the opportunity of a meeting because he was sorry to hear that Poona had contracted the disease that was prevailing in Bombay, and wanted to see for himself what steps were being taken to stamp it out, and what was the true state of affairs, and with that object he visited the city, and had gone through some of its affected localities. There were some people who thought that removal and the remedies in the present sickness were not nearly so bad as going to the hospital, but he hoped they would dispel all such ideas, and assist the Executive by encouraging persons who had contracted the disease to go to the hospital. As leaders of the community they would be able to exercise a great influence among the people, and he trusted they would use that influence in a manner that would be of assistance to the Executive authorities of the place. They should not tell the people only to white-wash their houses, but might even very well be beforehand with the Executive with white-washing. The passing of the new law, the Epidemic Diseases Act, they must remember, would place great powers into the hands of the local Government, and they were determined that the City of Poona should not suffer the same fate as Bombay was doing. It was left with them at present to do their utmost, but there could be no shadow of doubt that measures he spoke of would have to be carried out, unless they would do what was required; and he hoped they would be determined, so far as it lay in them, to stamp out the disease in time.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, president of the City Municipality, in reply to his Excellency, spoke of the low finances of the Municipality, but their want of means would not prevent them from doing their utmost to check the disease. He thanked his Excellency for placing at their disposal the services of Dr. Lloyd Jones. He further said that they would persuade the people to do the work of white-washing so as to to assist the Executive.

His Excellency then left the Collector's office and drove to the railway station for Bombay, where General Nairne, with his staff, and other officials were present.

There were four local deaths in the city, to-day, and one imported case from Bombay.

QUARANTINE BY THE KOLHAPUR STATE.

The Kolhapur State intend imposing quarantine from next week on all arrivals by the second and third-class carriages from Bombay and Poona. Passengers will be detained at the Shirol Road station, and taken to the quarantine sheds, which are to be erected about a quarter-mile from the station, and kept there for five days. At present one medical man is retained on special duty at Shirol Road.

It is also reported that the plague has broken out at Phulton, near the the Lonand station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for Making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday morning, 24th February:—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

(1) Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 1 (a) put by the Honourable Mir Allahbakshkhan walad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 17th August 1896.

(2) Reply to question No. 7 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 12th October 1896.

(3) Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1896 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891).

(4) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1896, a Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay.

(5) Petition from Shambhooprasad Bechardass Laskari and other Kadva Kunbis, dated the 6th October 1896.

(6) Petition from Patel Vrajbhai Ishabhai and other Kadva Kunbis of Sanand, dated 9th October 1896.

(7) Petition from Desai Kalansing Fatehsingji and other Kadva Kunbis of Patri, dated the 9th October 1896.

(8) Petition from Karsandas Jayshingbhao Desai and other Kadva Kunbis of Viramgam, dated the 10th October 1896.

(9) Petition from Chugoolal Shomnath Vunmalidaswala and other Kadva Kunbis, dated the 9th October 1896.

(10) Petition from Khushal Gokaldas Patel and other Leva and Kadva Kunbis of Kaira and Ahmedabad, dated the 8th October 1896.

(11) Letter from Miss Alice Maude Sorabji, Poona, dated 3rd November 1896.

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891—*Second Reading.*

(2) A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay—*Second Reading.*

THE total numbers on relief works and gratuitous relief in India are now 1,998,000 and 468,000 respectively, or a grand total of 2,467,000 individuals. The increase is, of course, chiefly due to the returns from the North-West Provinces, while Bombay and the Central Provinces also show considerable addition. The figures for each province will be found tabulatedby Mr. Holderness in the crop report. In connection with increase of members on relief in the North-West Provinces it is interesting to learn that a considerable number of persons have temporarily sought relief in consequence of the heavy rain which as fallen in several districts. This reason is explained by the fact that hitherto a considerable portion of the population has been employed in irrigating fields from the wells and canals, but now that rain has come their occupation is for the time being gone. The prospects of the rabi crop in the North-West Provinces are believed to be fair, and the outturn will, it is hoped, prove to be 70 per cen. of the normal. Bunniahs in Dehli and other centres in the Punjab are said to be selling wheat and barely forward at considerably lower rates than have up to now prevailed, so in these respects the prospect is decidedly more cheering than it was a short time ago.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

NOT for a good many seasons, I should imagine have so many accidents in the hunting field been recorded as during the one we are now passing through, quite a formidable list being published in one of the dailies a week or more ago. The regrettable accident to the Right Hon. Henry Chaplain, M.P., added another to an already long list. Lord Dudley, the Countess of Warwick, and several other notabilities have been incapacitated at one time or another since the season opened, but in scarcely a single instance can any charge of recklessness be brought against the unfortunate followers of the chase. Those lugubrious individuals who compile "the butcher's bill" from time to time will doubtless be in great form in a week or two, but no one supposes for a single moment that hunting will be one whit less popular for all their jeremiads. Accidents there are bound to be as long as foxhunting is indulged in, and to rob the sport of what element of danger it possesses would be to take away one-half of its charm. To enter into sport of any kind one is bound to take the risk, which, although greater or lesser as the case may be, is generally conceded to give a zest to participation. Chatting on the subject with a few friends of mine who occasionally go a hunting, I ventured to inquire if they had any theory to suggest as to the prevalence of serious accidents during this particular season, and they had none. It has happened so; that was all. To attempt to explain them away on the score of inefficiency in the art of equitation would be idle, inasmuch as some of the unfortunates are known to be past masters and past mistresses. Your real duffer at a fox hunt very rarely gets so much damage as a scratch; he takes precious good care to find gaps in fences and open gates, but the eager, keen sportsman revels in the risks to which he is subjected, heedless of the croaking of armchair critics. Quite recently, it has been asserted with reference to fox-hunting that "there is no pastime so universally popular in England, and one chief reason for this always appears to be its extreme adaptability to every conceivable form of ignorance." It is not everyone who will be prepared to accept this somewhat sweeping statement, but however much of the truth there may be in it, ignorance of the pastime would be the last thing one would thing of urging in explanation of the plentiful crop of accidents the followers of the chase have this season had to deplore.

SPORT AND POLITICS.

Of the notable men who have made a mark alike in sport and politics, and they are by no means few in number, few have a more irreproachable career to look back upon than [Earl] Spencer. If the lying jade, Rumour, is to be given any credence, it would seem that the political world is to see a great deal more of John Poyntz Spencer, the fifth earl, in the near future. Of that topic, however, the "special correspondents" must treat. It will be more to my purpose in this column to give a brief sketch of his earlier career, culled from a kindly biography printed in a sporting magazine in 1884. Without any doubt whatever, Earl Spencer's highest claim to a niche in the temple of fame from a sportsman's standpoint lies in the fact that at one period of his career he was master of the justly-celebrated Pytchley pack. The mere mention of the names of some of the old heroes connected with these hounds is to throw a glamour o'er the pastime such as delights all who love the music of the eager pack. If there has been one more celebrated than another as master, then, perhaps, the palm must be given to the never-to-be-forgotten George Payne; but then Earl Spencer had to follow giants like old John Ward, Knightley, Graham, Chesterfield, Alford, Villiers, Cust and Hopetoun, in addition to the celebrity just mentioned, so that it must be admitted he was by no means lightly tried. His political career was commenced in 1857, when a dissolution occurred on the China question. He was then known as Lord Althorp, and although only 22 years of age, he determined to contest the southern division of Northamptonshire. Up to his time the seats in the division had been held by Mr. Rainald Knightley and Col. Vyse. Undoubtedly popular as he was in every corner of the country, very few anticipated that his struggle would be successful, but so it turned out, Viscount Althorp coming out at the head of the poll. His career in the House of Commons, however, was destined to be a singularly brief one, for he had only just returned from a tour in the United States when the painfully sudden death of the fourth Earl released him from the Lower House ere he had been given any opportunity of achieving fame as a legislator. So much for the beginning of his political career.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

To have put the matter in chronological order this paragraph should have come first, but as this is more or less a column of gossip the lapse may be overlooked. Earl Spencer was born on October 27th 1895, so that he is now in his sixty-second year. He comes of a family, says his biographer in 1884, who have made a name in the political world. The Spencers have always represented the great Whig interest of the country. His grandfather was Secretary of State for Home Department in the Ministry of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville; whilst his uncle was one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury in the same Ministery of 1806. Lord Spencer was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, such being the custom of the family. in 1855 he took his degree at his University, two years later he was married to Charlotte Francis Frederica, the daughter of Frederick Charles William Seymour, Esq., and granddaughter of the first Marquis of Bristol. He was created a D. C.L. at Oxford in 1863, and LL. D., Dublin, in 1883. He was appointed Major 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Rifle Volunteers in 1851, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of Northamptonshire from 1857 to 1872, when he became Lord Lieutenant. From June 1859, he filled the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, and from 1852 to 1857 he held a similar office to the Prince of Wales. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1863 to 1874, and was again appointed to the office during the troublous times of 1882. In addition to these posts, he was Lord President of the Council from 1880 to 1883, and has been First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry (1892-1894) and again in Lord Rosebury's Misistry in 1894-95. He is a Knight of the Garter and is partron of twelve livings. The title was created in 1765.

EARL SPENCER AS A SPORTSMAN.

The noble Earl appears to have possessed a wonderful manner of making himself popular, and it is doubtful whether any one master was so popular during his whole term of office as Lord Spencer. "The attention he bestowed on everything connected with the office, the manifest seal he threw into his duties, his scrupulous punctuality, and his very courteous, yet very unmistakeable determination to keep his field in order, all point to his being one of the very best masters of foxhounds who ever honoured the chase. As a leader of the famous Pytchley, he was a true sportsman; he was a bold and forward rider, and no one who has seen him on his hands and knees in his younger days making personal enquiries as to the exact whereabouts of Master Reynard when he had taken refuge in a a drain near Althorp Park or by Brixworth, could possibly doubt his enthusiasm." During his different tenures of office in Ireland he has given his heartiest support to cricket and all kindred games, and has at times wielded the willow as enthusiastically, if not as successfully, as the best of them. Always a devoted lover of the horse, he at one time used to devote much time and attention to their breeding, the Althorp stud being well known in the Midlands for many years, the most celebrated of the stud horses there being Gladiator, Trumpeter, and Cotherstone, the latter being the sire of the celebrated hunter Maximus, which sold at Tattersall's a good many years ago for no less a sum than 700 guineas. In Lord Spencer's case sport and politics have indeed been admirably blended.

CHEQUERED CAREERS.

A couple of items of more than passing interest have just recently been brought to my notice, one being connected with the business failure of Lockwood, the celebrated football player, the other relating to the downfall of Shilton, a well-known professional cricketer. Not for worlds would I willingly pen a word that would harrow the feelings of either in the slightest degree; I feel profoundly sorry that the Fates have been so cruel. It is only a few short years ago since the name of "Dicky" Lockwood was in every Rugby Unionist's mouth. "Andy" Stoddart at the time was not quite dependable for the English international games, and thus Lockwood's claims were unchallenged. How superbly he justified all the predictions of his troops of admirers need not now be recounted. Never, surely, was so much ability compressed into so small a man at this particular game. Why, I have seen him start from well inside his own half of the playing space and simply waltz—this is as good a word as I can find at the moment—through his bewildered opponents. A feint to pass here, next a pose for dropping at goal, then a sudden dart through an opening involuntarily made by his opponents, and so on and on, a yard or two at a time, until over the line he would go like a dart. And then his punting and following up at top speed to put his colleagues on-side! It was wonderful. At tackling, too, people used to marvel where so much strength lay concealed. Well, well; we have just had one very big thrashing administered, and I am sorely afraid that we shall get more until we can produce a few men of Lockwood's stamp. Only a few years ago it happened that the Yorkshire fifteen—twenty would be nearer the mark, perhaps, on the occasion I speak of—were travelling down West to meet some of the country teams in friendly rivalry, and in company with a journalistic friend I went to greet a few of the men as they passed through one of our big cities en route. There were Messrs. J. A. Miller, and hosts of well-known followers of the team, and in a short time a little crowd had congregated around the saloon as the train stood in the station. International caps and county caps were plentiful enough in the party, but the little gentleman for whom the crowd had a special fancy was Lockwood. Such is hero worship. Shilton is another Yorkshireman by birth, but he never filled the public eye in the manner the famous little football player did. Still, in his way, Shilton was something of a character. As a cricketer he once played with the Yorkshire colts, assisted Durham, and helped in bringing Warwick shire to the front in the cricket world. Breaking down in health as well as in pocket, his friends subscribed sufficient to send him (and keep him comfortably for a time) to South Africa. Here his financial embarrassments appears to have got him into trouble with the authorities, and it is probable that we have seen the last of him on the cricket field. Shilton was a man of unbounded assurance, and his sanguine temperament led him to place no value upon money, for whatever he gained by his cricket was quickly squandered, and it is possible that his latest escapade at the Cape will estrange all who have hitherto been kindly disposed towards him. It is related of him, but I am not prepared to vouch for the truth of the statement, that upon one occasion the query was put him thus: "Shilton, whom should you consider the best bowler in England?" The reply is uniqur, but thoroughly Shiltonian: "Well that's not for me to say!" Although he was popularly supposed to live about ten times above his income, his good work for the Midland county must never be overlooked. We all get our share of ups and downs, I suppose, but these "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" seem to have twice the sting when some of our idols happen to get shattered.

FRICTION IN THE PAPERCHASING WORLD.

From all accounts there appears every probability of a split in the councils of the National Cross-Country Association, owing to the inability of the gentlemen representing the Southern Counties to convince the Northerners and the Midlanders how much better it would be to hold the annual championship in or near the Metropolis every year instead of once every three years, as at present. I do not pretend to be very closely in touch with all the movements of our paperchasing legislators, but for a good many years now I have followed the National competition with the keenest interest, and whenever possible make a point of attending. Just how many I have witnessed I do not care to count, but I can easily recollect the doings of Percy Stenning, Tom Shore, H. M. Oliver, W. G. George, and little Dunning. Some years ago the last-named created a genuine surprise by romping home from W. G. George across the common at Rochampton, just at a time when the Moseley Harrier was at his best. By the way, George is another celebrity whose career has been somewhat chequered. Many and dark were the rumours which got abroad after this particular championship down Putney way. A very considerable amount of money changed hands over this race, and in one case I happen to know, and with keen regret do I recall it that an unusually bright career was blighted by what happened. But I am forgetting the point I wish to speak on. The dressing accommodation provided in the Provinces, it appears, has not given unqualified satisfaction to the London clubs, participating in the championship, and in consequence they threaten to stay away altogether unless the others agree to travel to London. If my memory serves me, the Salford Harriers hold the highest honours at present, and they ought to have a big voice in any arrangement that may be suggested. Wembley Park may be all right, and so may Croydon, but the first necessity in a contest of this kind is not exactly luxuriously-fitted dressing-rooms and hotel accomodation so much as a genuine cross-country course, over plough and stubble, hill and dale. When Snook won at Manchester, and Hickman at Croydon the course was not what could be truthfully described as a genuine paperchasing course. At Roehampton, at Four Oaks, at Reddich, and at Minworth fair hunting country has to be traversed, and unless the Londoners are prepared with such a course, with "all the comforts of a home" thrown in by way of accommodation for the competitors, I cannot for a moment see with what justice they can put forward such a preposterous claim. Certainly, it is a very long time ago now since I was at Roehampton, but I well remember that when Dunning won the Moseley Harriers had to arrange their toilets in the loft of a stable adjoining an old-fashioned hostelry. But I suppose our budding champions are getting fastidious as their ability declines. If the N. C. U. and the A.A.A., which bodies are, to say the least, equal in importance to the National Cross Country Association, are willing to make their championship meetings annual movable feasts, I can see neither rhyme nor reason in the claim of the Southerners to a monopoly in the blue ribbon fixture of the paperchasing world. We do not hear much now of the Spartan Harriers, the Thames, Hare and Hounds, or the rare old Clapton Beagles. All organisations of the past, I suppose!

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. India expected to arrive at daylight on Friday next:—

Allen, Mr P S
Barlow, Miss
Burn, Mrs and Miss
Beecher, Mr
Bell, Mr and Mrs
Beckham, Mrs Grafton
Bell, Mr W R
Braganza, Dr L E
Campobell, Mr A A
Cresswell, Mr W M
Carr, Rev a S
Cowley, Rev W B
Chamberlain, Mr
Edwards, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Ellis, Mr
Forteath, Miss
Ford, Lieut C A W
Goodfellow, Genl and Miss
Guthrie, Mr F B
Gardner, Miss
Goodwin, Mr
Hannay, Mr A
How, Lieut H P
Hewitt, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Henderson, Mr E P
Jelks, Miss Ruth
Kaderbhoy, Mr
Khalig, Mr S A
Kirby, Mr A H M
Leslie, Lieut Col and child
Low, Mr W
Mackintosh, Mrs
Mogavyan, Mr S
Maharajah Cooch Behar
Mooney, Mr Oliver
Midgeley, Mrs L
Oakley, Rev E S
Pyne, Mr
Plowdon, Mr
Quaelforten, Mr
Robertson, Mr and Mrs B
Reed, Mr R
Rankin, Mr W
Skinner, Mr B M
Scott, Deaconess
Stoker, Mrs
Stokes, Mr A B
Salmond, Sub Lieut
Swann, Mrs
Turner, Miss Ethel
Tyson, Miss Mary
Turner, Mr, Mrs and infant
Turner, Mr, Mrs and infant
Tiora, Mr and Mrs
Turner, Mrs and Miss
Vanderbyl, Mr P B
Williams, Mr G
Watkin, Mr and Mrs
Westcott, Rev Foss
Woodworth, Miss

STATISTICS OF THE EXODUS FROM BOMBAY.

At the commencement of the New Year the correspondents of the news agencies telegraphed the statement of a contemporary that half the population of the city had fled, and this was published in the English papers. As it is generally admitted that probable inaccuracies of census returns and the rapid growth of the city since 1891, bring up the normal population to close to a million, this statement meant that nearly 500,000 people had fled. The enormous traffic of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was especially referred to as supporting this theory, and it was pointed out that the ordinary trains on the line were crowded to the fullest limit, and that many extra trains were being run daily. The returns for November and December—the months to which this flight of people was almost entirely confined at the time the guess was published—have now been made up, and the facts relating thereto have been placed in the possession of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Chamber of Commerce, at their respective requests. As is well-known, tickets issued are of four kinds—single, return, and periodical and free passes. In the two months named the inward journeys in 1896 were 2,653, less than in 1895, and the outward journeys 48,278 more. Assuming that 1895 was anormal year—a supposition that may well be made—these figures point to an exodus of 50,931 persons by single tickets. In the case of return tickets outward and inward journeys balance one another, but the total number issued exceeded that for 1895 by 9,695. The number of season and periodical tickets increased by 1,202 in December. This augmentation is almost wholly attributable to the practice of people having business in Bombay, residing in the suburbs until the normal condition of things is re-established. But these suburban residents spending, as many of them do, the whole of the working day in the city, can scarcely be looked upon as having run away. An addition to their number has to be made in the shape of some 1,000 passes granted by the company itself to its employes.

In accordance with the universal practice on railway lines, the figures quoted above reckon two children under twelve as one, and take no account of children under three. Fifty thousand adults are equivalent to forty thousand adults plus twenty thousand children under twelve, and in the opinion of Mr. R. L. English, the Chief Auditor, who has compiled these figures, this proportion is as fair a one as could be taken. Allowing in this calculation for the children, the figures given of single ticket passengers gone up-country, are brought up to about some 66,000. Making further margins for contingencies the Auditor arrives at the conclusion that the total exodus by the B. B. and C. I. line in November and December was not more than 70,000, a number much below the company's own estimate, and altogether disproportionate to the rough and ready guess that half-a-million people in all had fled by the end of the year.

The detailed statement in regard to the G. I. P. Railway line has not been given by the officers. But the general result was stated to our representative by Mr. Gore Brown, the Auditor, to be a net exodus during the months of November and December of about 26,000 persons. As was to be expected, this is a much smaller total than that of the B. B. and C. I. line, which serves districts less affected by the scarcity than those of the G. I. P. line and from whence a larger proportion of the domestic and working classes of Bombay come.

The exodus by sea has next to be accounted for. The subjoined figures relate to the two large carrying lines—the British India S. N. Company and Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s boats. They are for the last quarter of the year, but of course they do not include the harbour traffic carried by the ferry boats:—

1895.	
Arrivals in Bombay	159,623
Departures from Bombay	114,771
Excess of Arrivals	44,852
1896.	
Arrivals in Bombay	102,185
Departures from Bombay	138,183
Excess of Departures	35,998

These figures tabulated together give the following result in round figures of the net exodus up to the end of December:—

By the B. B. & C. I. Railway	70,000
By the G. I. P. Railway	26,000
Coasting Steamers	36,000
	132,000

To this figure has to be added the number of persons who left the city by road. But there is no evidence to show that this method of flight was resorted to by the terror-stricken populace to any large extent. The cheapness of more rapid modes of travel and the distance many of the people had to journey to reach their homes, render it altogether unlikely that this method of fight was resorted to very largely. Even if the most liberal allowance be made on this head—and it is put at 10 per cent. of the number who went by rail and sea,—we find the grand total a very long way below the estimate of half the population made by people anxious to "boom" the plague and make the worst of it.

During the month of January there was a continuance of the migration, and on the G. I. P. line it was on an extended scale, amounting, we understand, to nearly 50,000 persons. Messrs. Shephred and Co. carried away about 49,000. But pending the completion of the returns from all quarters, no useful purpose can be served in making a mere guess at the total exodus. In view of the incorrectness of the estimate made by a contemporary, as shown by the figures we now give, it is evidently advisable in this matter not to jump to any conclusion. The fact that the earnings of the Tramway Company have fallen off by fully one-half is spoken of by some as a pretty conclusive proof that up to date a moiety of the population has disappeared. But without attempting to prejudge the case which will be made known when figures are available, it may be pointed out that this is not necessarily the case. Many people going backwards and forwards to business day by day have gone into the suburbs and now use the train instead of the tram. The epidemic has slackened business, and consequently has decreased local traffic, which has been further reduced by the tendency of people to remain at home, instead of travelling about, for pleasure in its many forms, at times like these.

IMAGINATIVE ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though it is often well that we should see ourselves as others see us, I doubt if the most philosophic minded Bombayite could recognise our city in the various views given of it in the illustrated papers that have reached us by this last mail. Why will not some of our local amateur photographers send home pictures of Bombay, as seen from our own point of view? They would certainly be more true and also more flattering than "Bombay as seen from Malabar," which no one can identify, or the fateful "Towers of Silence," with their grim watchers, and an adjutant bird, waiting the advent of Hindu corpse-bearers, carrying presumably a Hindu body to the surprised birds. If we allow the confidence of these volunteer scavengers to be destroyed what shall we do? Snap-shot photography may not indeed be such high art as painting, but where was the artist's appreciation of local colouring when he sketched in Hindus where Parsis ought to be, and depicted a vulture being held close to the body which the bird's instinct ought to have been powerful enough to guide him to? Now is the time to set your illustrated contemporaries at home right on many points. They are giving some attention, it is true, to India just now, and they may as well have true pictures as a counterpoise to the telegrams.—Yours, &c.,

MISREPRESENTED BOMBAY.

Feb. 7.

AT the last moment some extraordinay element of uncertainty seems to have been imported into the race for the Civil Service Cup, which the betting a few days ago showed was regarded as a virtual certainty for Mulberry. At all events some of the principal bookmakers now announce "no book on the race."

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	2
	Middle and Lower Colaba	4	2
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	4	0
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	3	1
	Umarkhadi	1	1
	Dongri	0	2
C	Market	0	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	1
	Fanaswadi	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	2	3
	Khumbarwada	1	3
D	Khetwadi	2	7
	Girgaum	2	3
	Chaupati	0	1
	Walkeshwar	1	2
	Mahalakshmi	8	3
E	Mazgaon	9	13
	Tadwadi	7	1
	Second Nagpada	1	2
	Kamathipura	7	8
	Tardeo	6	6
	Byculla	13	12
	First Nagpada	3	4
F	Parel	8	8
	Sawri	0	3
	Sion	5	3
G	Mahim	15	4
	Worli	4	8
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	4
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	14
St. George's Hospital		0	0
	Total	118	128

The total mortality was 285, inclusive of a Parsee whose body was brought from Lancwlee to be consigned to the Towers of Silence.

SUNDAY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	1
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	3	2
	Esplanade	1	1
B	Mandvi	0	0
	Chukla	0	1
	Umarkhadi	0	0
	Dongri	1	2
C	Market	2	1
	Dhobi Talao	6	5
	Fanaswady	3	2
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	1	1
	Kumbharwada	2	7
D	Khetwady	6	3
	Girgaum	4	5
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	3	0
	Mahalakshmi	5	8
E	Mazagon	12	7
	Tarwady	2	2
	2nd Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	6	7
	Tardeo	4	5
	Byculla	5	11
	First Nagpada	4	3
F	Parel	1	7
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	3	6
G	Mahim	5	7
	Worli	1	5
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	2
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	12
St. George's Hospital		0	0
	Total	81	115

The total mortality for the period was 269, as stated in our yesterday's issue.

QUARANTINE.

The following Notification was issued from the General Department last evening:—The following telegram from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information: "Holland—ten days' quarantine arrivals from Bombay and Karachi."

The following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 6th February 1897, is published for general information:—"Telegram, dated 4th, received from Secretary of State. Begins: Pilgrims cannot be allowed to enter Egypt, should plague appear Hedjaz, till disappearance. Pauper pilgrims cannot be allowed to leave Egypt. Ends."

Four more policemen and one Ramosee were down with the fever during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, and three Ramosees died of the malady.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, twelve patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, while eleven died, leaving 113 patients under treatment.

LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO POONA.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst left Bombay for Poona on Sunday night by the 11 o'clock train with a view of personally inspecting the measures adopted by the Municipal authorities to prevent the spread of the bubonic fever there. The departure was private.

A GENERAL LOOK ROUND.

On Sunday the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. James and Mr. Holmes made a t

Sahebs will send their servants to this commodious and airy hospital on the very first symptoms of disease. Dr. Pollen informs us that he can answer that all possible arrangements have been made for the comfort of the sick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am deluged with letters asking for information about the above hospital I should be greatly obliged if you would publish the following particulars. The hospital was opened on Wednesday, January 27, and during the week ending Wednesday, February 3, ten patients have been received. Out of these one Ram Golam Dhursay, a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Lyons and Company, has been discharged cured, four have died, and five were still under treatment.

In order to make the hospital as useful as possible the rules have been altered as follows:—All servants of subscribers are admitted free, while the servants of any saheb being a non-subscriber will also be received and a charge made according to the expenses incurred provided sufficient accommodation is available, a certain number of cots being reserved for subscribers' servants. I would also take this opportunity of urging sahebs for the benefit of all concerned to send all servants smitten with the plague to the hospital the moment the first symptoms are discovered. We have been greatly handicapped by having to receive patients in a dying condition, who have suffered from the plague for 3 or 4 days previous without propertreatment. One woman actually died while being removed from the van which brought her, two other patients arrived unconscious and never recovered their senses dying in a few hours. In one case only—that of the above mentioned hamal—was the patient admitted having just developed the disease. Unless patients are sent to the hospital at once the best treatment possible would not be given a fair chance. A note giving the saheb's name and address the patient's name and any known particulars as to the case should be sent with each servant. The hospital staff has been further increased and now consists of Dr. Mc N. Dallas, a Parsee Hospital Assistant, who resides on the premises, a European nurse, who is present during the day, two Maratha attendants, a Brahmin cook, and two sweepers.—Yours, &c.,

O. V. MULLER, Hon. Secy.

Feb. 8.

PATIENTS IN THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Sarah Hughes and Frank Cabral were admitted into the St. George's Hospital, on Saturday, the former from Jacob's Circle and the latter from Sankli Street, Byculla, both suffering from bubonic fever, and they are at present under treatment at the hospital. On Sunday, Michael Kilwon, a Eurasian, an inmate of the Government Work house, was attacked and was conveyed to the hospital, where he is lying under treatment. On the same evening Rosa Walker, daughter of a medical practitioner at Pydhownie, was brought to the hospital suffering very seriously from the fever. On admission her condition was very critical, and she died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Edward Singer, a Roumanian Jew, a harness maker residing at Grant Road, who had been under treatment in the hospital since Thursday, also succumbed to the malady on Sunday night.

Chrystom Davida was brought to the hospital yesterday from Kalbadevie Road. There are at present thirteen patients under treatment at the hospital.

MORE DEATHS IN THE BYCULLA PRISON.

A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Byculla Prison respecting the death of a Hindu convict, named Gangji Doongersay, aged fifty, who was admitted into the jail on the 1st November 1895 under sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment for dishonestly receiving stolen property. On Saturday deceased was attacked with fever, his temperature being 102°, when he was removed to the Jail Isolation Shed, where swelling came on next day. Being of a very weak constitution he grew worse and died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of death from bubonic fever was returned by the jury.

LIBERAL EMPLOYERS.

Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, one of the leading firms of solicitors in Bombay, have granted to its office employees free Railway periodical passes to travel from Bombay to their respective residences outside the city during the continuance of the present epidemic.

PILGRIMS AT NASIK.

A Local Correspondent writes:—Nassik is considered the holiest place for pilgrimage, especially in this Sinhastha year, when it is said all the gods gather in this city, where the revered Godavari river takes its winding turn, and therefore going to other holy cities does not turn fruitful. It is for this reason alone that many pilgrims have flocked here from places abroad to perform the rites and ablutions in the holy waters of the Godaveri, Monday, the 1st instant, was named the Somavati Amasa—the last day of the month of Posha. On this day many danas (charities) were given by pilgrims who sit in rows to have their heads shaved on the occasion, keeping on the head only one knot of hair in the middle—the shendi. Some give a cow with a calf in charity to their gor (priest). A pregnant cow is considered a still higher charity for purification of their sins. The pilgrims perform the Shraddh ceremonies, give rice pinds (balls) to their dead ancestors, who are thus made free from sins and feel themselves at ease. They also give charities called the Vyatipata danas. The gor (priest) is considered to be a witness on all the occasions. Gors go to receive their jajmans (hosts) at the railway station, and no sooner does a pilgrim appear off the station then they surround him and pester him with queries: "To what caste do you belong, what is your surname and native country?" If he answer them he is confused by exclamations "You are my jajman, come over to me. Here is the chopra which bears your ancestor's names and their country" The pilgrim is thus confounded as to making his way to the town, and if he is a simpleton one of his packets is stolen away in the gurbar with these gors.

The climate of Nasik is bracing, and the water of the river is clear and sweet. Many people from Bombay are seen here. Prominent among these are: The Ranee of Haridevjee, son of Narayandevji, of Dharampur, with her price, Chandradevji, Messrs. Samuldas Ranchhodas, Jeewandas Keshavji, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Pranjivandas Kallidas Pragji Vanravandas, Bhagwandas Gordhandas Khimji, Harjeevan Mulji, Jethabhai Pitambardas, Runchordas Jeenabhai, Veljee Liladhur, Kanji Mu[illegible] Vishwanath Raghubhai, Mungaldas Manekial, &c.,

A CASE OF BUBONIC FEVER AT KALYAN.

A Correspondent says:—A case of bubonic fever occurred at Kalyan on Sunday. The victim was a Native woman of about twenty-five years of age, a passenger from Bombay to Karjat, by the Poona passenger that leaves Bombay at 2-30 p.m. She alighted at Kalyan, evidently feeling unwell, and died a couple of hours after, on the road in front of the Railway quarters behind the station. The plague doctors, as they call themselves, seemed quite indifferent as to the removal of the body, which lay there for fully an hour. If proper precautions are not taken, there is a likelihood of the plague spreading further. The people of Kalyan are in a great state of anxiety regarding the only case of bubonic fever imported there from Bombay.

A CRY FROM BHAYNDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the bubonic plague is more or less prevailing in the island of Salsette, the local authorities will, it is hoped, adopt sanitary measures with a view to preventing the spread of that pestilence to villages which have not hitherto been affected by it. Villages require looking after, all the more so as villagers left to themselves do not care to improve the sanitation either of the houses they live in, or of the places where their houses are situated. Here is the village of Bhayndar, and that the people are indifferent to the points of sanitation may be inferred from the fact that their houses are ill-ventilatednd over-crowded, and the existence of bad odours ignored. There is a Government well here; its waste water runs into a pond; it stagnates there, and affords an excellent bath to the village ducks and pigs. Who is responsible for this state of things? I hope that by the time this letter finds its way into print, things may be altered for the better.—Yours, &c.,

SANITATION.

Goral, February 5.

THE USES OF CINNAMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article of Dr. Ross, of Manchester, under the heading "Treatment of Plague," which appeared in your to-day's issue, I can so far say that cinnamon has its specific value. Whilst on the subject, it reminds me of my old Madras cook—who is now still [illegible] Bhusawal, and who had previously served officers in Madras and the Central Provinces—in whose cooking cinnamon largely entered and who insisted always on having Bombay pudding with cinnamon sauce. I could not understand the man's hobby, and when asked to stop putting sticks of cinnamon in his curries, or use it in other dishes and sweets he invariably said, No sir; "it is good for you and the children." And since Dr. Ross speaks so highly of its properties in cases where he has been so successful it would be advisable that we should during the prevalence of the plague use in our food a large proportion of cinnamon. It is a well known fact that our Queen has a great predilection for it, and adds powdered cinnamon to every dish she partakes of.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 8. H. C. P.

THE TREATMENT OF CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to inform the Bombay public of my experience of bubonic fever and its treatment. I have been treating cases affected by this disease for the last three months and a-half, and now I am in a position to state the figures of success attained by me. My success in typical cases put under my treatment from the very beginning has been over 75 per cent., in those cases of three days duration or thereabouts about 30 per cent., and in cases of children, the attacks being comparatively of a milder nature, over 90 per cent. The remedial agents made use of in treating the cases are alteratives and purifications. They thoroughly eliminate the poison of the plague from the system, thus effecting a cure within an average of 8 days. No patient of bubonic fever cured by me is known to have had a relapse. Some people seem to doubt the cure of bubonic fever. Such of them as dispute this statement I would refer them to the following Reverend gentlemen to whose knowledge I have cured typical cases of the complaint:—Very Revd. M. A. Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadevie; Rev. Father De Cruz, Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon; and Rev. Father Innocent, Chaplain of the Girgaum Chapel. And for those who are interested still further to know the parties cured, I give a few respectable references below:—Miss M. Cabral, Miss C. Cabral, sisters of Mr. Frank Cabral, clerk, Ditmar's Lamp Warehouse, Fort; Master George Fewz, son of Mr. Fewz, near St. Joseph's Chapel, Umerkhady; Master A. Simoens, ward of Mr. A. J. de Lemos, clerk of the "Times of India" office; Master Peter Pereira, care of Miss Agnes de Silva, Umarkhady; Mr. Bapu Ramchandra, son of Mr. Ramchandra Bheewa, of the Central Post Office, Bombay; Mr. F. de Souza, of Messrs. Wallace and Co.; Mrs. Pereira, wife of Mr. T. N. Pereira, clerk, Messrs. Wallace and Co., Fort; Miss J. de Cruz, Bishop Town, Cavel, No. 84; Miss M. Miranda, daughter of Mr. A. F. Miranda, head clerk, Bombay Sub-Registry Office; and Mr. A. M. Britto, in charge of unclaimed goods warehouse, Prince's and Victoria Docks.

I need not say that most of my cases were seen by the Municipal Medical Officers. I further beg to state that I have got a preventive which if regularly used renders the person proof against the attack of the disease. It is pretty extensively used, and especially by the attendants of the sick chamber, and no one who has been regularly taking it is known to have had an attack. Allow me to give in this connection an instance of the members of my household. My household consists of ten persons out of whom 6 are children, varying in age from three to fourteen years. People either tainted or actually affected with the disease constantly call to my place, and in my absence wait for my return for hours, and the children keep moving about and mixing with them. We have, however, been steering quite clear of the disease up to this moment; and I firmly believe it due to the use of this preventive.—Yours, &c.,

C. R. DE LEMOS,

Native Medical Dispensary, Umarkhady.

POONA.

The City Municipal Office returns for the 48 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Sunday, show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	1	
Local	15	
Peths.		
Rawiwar	3	0
Ganesh	4	2
Kasba	3	3
Budhwar	1	1
Total	16	12
Total up to date	151	*142

*23 imported, 119 local—142; out of which 75 were men, 46 women, and 21 children.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 48 hours show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Imported	6	
Local	0	
Arrivals from Bombay	6	5
Total up to date	103	111

THE FAMINE.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—People are both surprised and grieved, and find that Government are insisting on the payment of the full amount of the land tax. The last year crop was a miserable failure, and the people prayed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, through the District Collector of Thana, to grant them some remission in regard to the taxes. The petitioners have not yet been favoured with a reply. Meanwhile, the Talati is pressing for the payment of the Government dues, and it is generally believed that Government are not disposed to grant the concession asked for. It is given out, though I cannot say on what authority, that Government have refused the request, because they find that the liquour shops do not show any diminution in their usual receipts, from which it has been deduced that the scarcity has not operated harshly on the people. Government seem to be overlooking the fact that there has been an increasing fear on account of the bubonic plague and that the people have been drinking the liquors in the belief that by their doing so they will be less liable to pestilence. At all events, when they drink, they forget in their cups the woe that stares them in the face. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Government officials will not be led to draw favourable conclusions as to the condition of the people from the quantity of liquors consumed at the various liquor shops. It will be an undue hardship if Government insist on the payment of their dues at the full amount. It is unbecoming of a *ma bap* Government to play the part of a shylock.—Yours, &c.,

Goral, Feb. 5. A RYOT.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—The weather somewhat cloudy and showery in early part of week. Seoni three-fourths, Damoh, Balaghat and Bilaspur half and Raipur one-fourth. The spring crops are generally in good condition and the recent rain has been on the whole beneficial, especially to the late sown crops, but damage is reported in some localities and especially in Balaghat by rust and insects. Sugarcane planting commenced. There has been slight hail in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Balaghat. Fodder sufficient except in Seoni, Hoshangabad and parts of Nagpur and Sambalpur. Cattle disease in Betul, Nagpur, Chanda, Raipur and Sambalpur. Imports—Jubbulpore 35,000, Seoni 6,000 and Nimar 6,500 maunds. Numbers on relief-works—Saugor 2,969, Damoh 18,639, Jubbulpore (on 23rd) 70, 173, Mandla 14,270, Seoni 3,304, Narsinghpur 18,043, Hoshangabad 38,907, Nimar 558, Betul 10,747, Chhindwara 4,950, Nagpur 1,312, Chanda 2,043, Bhandara 9,118, Balaghat 5,419, Raipur 7,653 and Bilaspur 6,244—total 230,949. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 9,666, Damoh 2,457, Jubbulpore 13,727, Mandla 882, Seoni 1,179, Narsinghpur 4,335 Hoshangabad 6,033, Nimar 354, Betul 1,560, Chhindwara 1,843, Nagpur 830, Chanda 262, Bhandara 1,448, Balaghat 1,962, Raipur 1,377 and Bilaspur 1,443,—total 49,037. There were also 32,195 on railway and other works in Saugor, Damoh and Jubulpore and on Jagir works in Chhindwara. Prices—Saugor 9 Damoh 8-14, Jubbulpore 9 1-2, Mandla 8 1-4, Seoni and Raipur 9 3-4, Narsinghpur, Betul, Bhandara and Bilaspur 10, Hoshangabad 10 3-4, Nimar 10 1-2, Nagpur and Chanda 13 1-8, and Balaghat 8. Relief-workers in Nagpur are leaving to take up field labour and private works started with takavi. There are large numbers on the latter class of work in Bilaspur.

DR. SIMPSON has, in a very interesting note to the Chairman, of the Corporation advised that the grain depots in Calcutta should be at once put under control, that grain marts in suitable localities should be established, and that the import of grain should be carefully watched.

LAST week's season report shows nearly two million people on relief works plus 468,000 receiving gratuitous relief. This is an increase of over 380,000 in all during the week. The numbers in the N.-W. P. and Oudh have risen by over quarter of a million; in the Central Provinces by 37,000; in Bombay by nearly 35,000; in Central India by 38,000. Regarding the various provinces the district of Hissar in the Punjab, which is the worst tract, received 1¼ inches of rain, which will be beneficial as the cattle were dying from want of fodder. The local authorities report prospects to have become brighter generally owing to the recent rain, but more is urgently wanted in the Delhi, Rohtak, Umballa, and Shahpur districts. In the Central Provinces rust and insects are damaging the crops owing to the cloudy weather. In Bombay the crops continue to wither in the Deccan districts. In Rajputana the standing crops are good except in Dholpur, and agricultural operations are reported satisfactory.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding.

NEW PLANTS FOR VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for cost of plants to be purchased in Calcutta and elsewhere for the Victoria Gardens, including the amount of the Superintendent's travelling allowance. The cost to be met partly from the renewed grant of Rs. 719 for the purchase of seeds, &c., and partly from savings in the grant for the same for the current year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia did not think the game was worth the candle.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton moved an amendment to the effect that the purchases be made without sending the Superintendent and undergoing the travelling expenses.

Mr. K. M. Shroff and Professor Muller supported the original motion, remarking that a visit to Calcutta by the Superintendent would be very useful and beneficial in effecting improvements in the Victoria Gardens.

On a division, the amendment was carried.

QUARTERS FOR VICTORIA GARDENS STAFF.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction was given to the construction of quarters (1) for the Head Animal-keeper at Rs. 8,736, and (2) for 20 malees at Rs. 13,000, in the Victoria Gardens, at a total cost of Rs. 22,396, or, say, Rs. 22,500, to be met from the unexpended balance of the Garden Fund, amounting to Rs. 23,000.

OBJECTIONABLE HUTS AND SHEDS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. W. R. Hamilton proposed that, in the opinion of the Corporation, the Commissioner should take prompt measures under section 380 of the Municipal Act for the removal and alteration of insanitary huts and sheds, particularly in the thickly populated parts of this city. In moving the proposition Mr. Hamilton called attention to the very insanitary condition of the huts and sheds at Kamaltipura, Girgaum, and other congested parts of the town, and hoped that they would be dealt with in the manner laid down in the Act.

Professor Muller, in seconding the proposition, called special attention to the servants' quarters in the Marine Lines, which were in a most disgraceful condition, and utterly unfit for human dwellings, being quite uninhabitable. Twenty cases of plague took place among them, but none of them were reported to the Municipality until the number considerably increased.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

Mr. Hamilton next moved that "Whereas many houses in this city are unfit for human habitation by reason of the rooms being too small and damp or deficient in height and air, the Corporation is of opinion that the Commissioner should take prompt measures under section 378 of the Municipal Act to prohibit the use of any such building as a dwelling, unless such alterations are made in it as are indicated in section 348, clauses *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, and *k*." He said that the Municipal officers had already got two or three houses declared unfit for human habitation, the prosecutions being prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Hamilton hoped the Municipality would continue their action in this direction until the ultimate good was derived.

Professor Muller seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cotton was glad that the Board's attention was called to this matter by Mr. Hamilton. The resolution would clearly show to the magistrates whenever such cases were taken before them the necessity of punishing people who were found guilty of committing nuisance affecting the health of the people.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

PROPOSED ALTERATION IN WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. Hamilton also moved, in accordance with a notice of motion, "That, in the opinion of the Corporation, water should not be laid on to small houses unless there is a sufficient open space detached from the house where a pipe could be put up, and this open space should be properly paved and drained to obviate the risk to health from damp, nor should water be laid on to large houses unless there are suitable places where the pipes could be put up. For the convenience of small houses to which water is not supplied, stand-pipes should be erected at convenient distances and washing places should be provided." Mr. Hamilton, in the course of his remarks on the subject, pointed out that there was great danger to the health of the city by the waste of water, and the Health Officer had time after time called their attention to the fact. The cutting off of water connections in Kamattipura produced very satisfactory results.

Mr. Cotton, while sympathising with the motion, drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the best way of preventing the waste of water was to supply water by meter at a nominal rate. During the last two years the health of the city had grown from bad to worse on account of the ever-increasing sub-soil water and the consequent water-logged condition of the island. It behoved the Corporation under the circumstances to once more consider if it was not advisable to supply water through meter, and he would move an amendment to that effect.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Bomanji Master would vote against the motion which suggested cutting off of water connections and diminishing the water-supply to the poor as it would simply encourage dirty habits.

Veterinary-Major Mills recommended that to prevent waste, spring or push taps should be used.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia was also of opinion that the only way of preventing waste of water was to use meter.

Mr. Kabraji observed that it was a wrong impression that at present water was supplied free of charge. The water-connections and water-tax were paid for by the house-owners.

The Municipal Commissioner, who was inaudible to the press, was understood to say that he had already issued orders to cut off water-pipes which were kept running day and night in chawls and small houses. The cutting off of water connection preventing waste of water produced good results.

Dr. Ismail Khan Mahomed admitted that waste of water produced some disease, but it had nothing to do with the plague, and the theory of the Municipal authorities on the point was not proved.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved an amendment suggesting the addition of the words to the motion:" so long as the bubonic plague lasted."

The amendment was put to vote and rejected. The original motion was then put to the meeting, and it was rejected also.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF WORLEE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Professor Muller moved: That a committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of Worlee and to recommend what steps should be taken, such as the making of roads, &c., to open up this congested village—at present a standing menace to the whole district.

That the committee do furnish their report in time for the March meeting of the Corporation. That the committee to consist of Messrs. Vincent, Hamilton, Shroff, Khote, Jr. Jean Monte, and Professor Muller. In moving the proposition he said that a road should be made through the locality, as the village was in a most insanitary condition and plague was raging there intensely.

Veterinary-Major Mills remarked that Worlee was a disgrace to the city, and a well there admitted contents of the drains during the monsoon.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

THE MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the following be recorded:—Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 10540, dated 13th January 1897, as under: That, as applied for by the Commissioner in his memorandum to the Secretary, No. 9813, dated 8th December, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing-off of Rs. 6,908-7-0 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of the 90 bullocks that died during the quarter, ending 30th November 1897.

Veterinary-Major Mills observed that he would move as an early date that a committee be appointed to inspect and report quarterly on the condition of the bullocks. He considered it a waste of public money to go on keeping and feeding a large number of cast off and old animals.

The motion was carried.

THE PROPOSED OVER-BRIDGE AT CHURNEY ROAD.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. R. H. Vincent proposed, "That the Commissioner be asked to state what is the reason for the extraordinary delay which has taken place as regards the Churney Road over-bridge, which matter has now been for many years under consideration, which, it is understood, has been decided and which might have been completed by this time, but for this most inexplicable delay by those parties who are bound to construct it."

Mr. Roughton seconded the proposition. He remarked to the Corporation that eight years ago Dr. Blaney had told them, that though the project was first brought forward in 1894, it would not be completed until 1893, and he was right. Mr. Roughton himself had brought forward the subject about nine years ago, but it was still hanging fire.

Mr. Hargrave explained that the proposed over-bridge was a very large work, estimated to cost nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, and as the Railway Company had just completed the over-bridge at Falkland Road, it was hardly fair on the part of the Corporation to ask them to hurry on with the other over-bridge at once.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the Churney Road over-bridge was not a very old project, but it was a part of the project which included the construction of a road from Church Gate station to Churney road running all along the Kennedy Sea Face so as to obviate passing by the Hindu burning ground.

Mr Shroff was of opinion that Mr. Hargrave should not give credit to the Railway Company for providing the Falkland road over-bridge as construction of that over-bridge was delayed for twenty years. The Railway Company was allowed the privilege of a level crossing on the understanding that an over-bridge would soon be constructed.

Professor Muller supported the motion.

The Municipal Commissioner regretted the long delay which had occurred in the construction of the over-bridge, and suggested that the President should address the Government on the point.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of Mr. K. M. Chatfield was held a few days since under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, in the Native General Library at Poona, to consider the propriety of raising a fund for a memorial of Mr. Chatfield, who is shortly to retire from service. At the meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting deems it very desirable to raise a fund for a suitable memorial to Mr. K. M. Chatfield for the sympathetic and impartial discharge of his duties as Director of Public Instruction of this Presidency during nearly a quarter of a century." A provisional committee of the following gentlemen, with Messrs. Kashinath Narayan Sane, and Shunkar Ramchandra Ratwaine, as Secretaries, has been appointed, with power to add to their numbers to raise funds and to carry out the object:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, Principal F. G. Selby, Deccan College; Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Principal E. Greenwood, School of Art, Bombay; Khan Bahadur Kazi Sahabudin, Poona; Principal C. W. Waddington, Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, Sardar Hoshang Jamasp Dastur, Poona; Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Poona; Rao Bahadur Shivram Vishvanath Patwardhan, Berar; Rao Saheb Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, Dharwar; Rao Saheb Vithal Narayan Pathak, Poona; Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshvar Bhide, Poona; Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Baroda; Khan Bahadur Jemsetji Ardesar Dalal, Baroda; Rao Bahadur Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, Poona; Professor Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, Poona; Rao Bahadur K. B. Pendse, Poona; Rao Saheb Alumal Trikamdas Bhojwani, Karachi; Rao Saheb Madhavalal Haridas Desai, Ahmedabad; Rao Saheb Dhondo Shamrao Garud, Dhulia; Rao Saheb K. C. Khilnani, Hyderabad, Sind; Rao Bahadur Kashinath N. Bhangaokar, Dharwar; Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Gore, Poona; Rao Saheb G. N. Nadkarni, Bombay; Rao Saheb R. S. Taki, Bombay; Rao Saheb R. B. Karandikar, Dharwar; Rao Saheb S. K. Bodda, Dharwar; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Say ne, Poona; Mr. K. N. Sane, Poona; Mr. S. R. Hatwalne, Poona; Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, High Court Pleader, Bombay; Professor Tapidas Dayaram Mehta, Baroda College; Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai Desai, Pensioner; Assistant Educational Inspector, Kathiawar; Mr. E. D. Talati, Head Master High School, Ahmedabad; Rao Bahadur Chandulal Mathuradas Dowlatjads, 1st Class Sub-Judge, Broach; Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edalji Modi, District Deputy Collector, Kaira; Principal S. S. Gole, Ferguson College, Poona; Mr Ebrahim M. Sayani, Head Master High School, Broach; Khan Bahadur Barjorji E Modi, Judge Small Cause Court, Surat; Messrs. D. E. Gimi, Head Master High School Surat; H A Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, Rajkot; T S Advani, Vice Principal Training College, Hyderabad, Sind; Rao Saheb R A Savnur, Belgaum; Messrs. H K Bharucha, Head Master High School, Nadiad, Gujarat; Khan Bahadur R B Kanga, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar; Mr P A Mistri, Head Master, High School, Karachi; Rao Saheb T K Tolani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikarpur; Messrs Jamiatram Shastri, Vice Principal, Training College, Ahmedabad; Rewashankar Bhatt, Pensioner, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad; Rao Saheb C D Dixit, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira; Khan Saheb K R Nanjani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Godhra; Messrs Bajl N Nabar, Head Master, High School, Thana; Messrs Laxman Raghunath Modak, Head-Master School No. 1, Kalyan; Messrs B Y Jathar, Head-Master, High School, Bijapur; Despande, Head-Master, High School, Karwar; Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintanan Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri; Mr. H. G. Godbole, Head-Master, High School, Ratnagiri; Rao Saheb G V Panandicar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba; Messrs N V Gothe, Head Master, High School, Satara; Rao Saheb Kashinath G Kelkar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara; Rao Bahrdur Bapuji M Kharkar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara; Mr. G. V. Joshi, Head-Master, High School, Sholapur; Rao Bahadur R. B. Sabnis, Revenue Officer, Kolhapur; Messrs. K. V. Patwardhan, Pleader, District Court, Ahmednagar, V. B. Chowkar, Pleader, District Court, Ahmednagar, Narayan Tatyaji Newaskar, Head-Master, Vernacular School, Ahmednagar, D. R. Nandkarkar, Head Master, High School, Nasik; Rao Saheb N. V. Chhatre, Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik; Messrs. G. J. Agasha, Head-Master, High School, Dhulia; Narayan K. Gole, Head Assistant, Director of Public Instruction, Poona; Principal V. P. Bhave, Native Institution, Poona; Messrs. J. C. Dubash, Curator, Government Central Book Depot, Bombay; N. J. Ratnagar, Head-Master, Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay; and H. J. Bhabha, Inspector General of Education, Mysore.

The following contributions have been already promised:—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice M G Ranade	100
Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dhandekar	500
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin	50
Sardar Hoshang Jamasp Dastur	125
Rao Bahadur Shivram Vishvanath Patwardhan	500
Rao Saheb Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe	250
Rao Saheb Vithal Narayan Pathak	2.0
G M Woodrow Lecturer, Science College, Poona	50
Miss A Hurford of Fergusson College Poona	100
Miss M Ellis of Fergusson College Poona	50
Miss J Bhor F J College Poona	25
Rao Saheb A R Atre Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar	75
Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Head Pensioner Assistant Educational Inspector Kathiawar	100
Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakharam Desai Chief Justice Baroda	250
Rao Bahadur K B Bhangaokar, District Deputy Collector Dharwar	150
Rao Saheb S R Rodda, Deputy Educational Inspector Dharwar	200
Rao Saheb Pritamdas, Deputy Educational Inspector Shikarpur	50
Mr H J Bhaba Inspector General of Education Mysore	100
Principal C D Daddington Rajkot	50
Men N N Wadia, also Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co.	100
Mr E D Talati, Head Master High School Ahmedabad	200
Rao Saheb Mathavlal H Desai, Principal Training College Ahmedabad	100
Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayne, Poona	25
Mr Nilkant Moreshwar Sake, Asst Deputy Educational Insp cter, Poona	30
Mr Goorao Akba Sail Master Vernacular School Dharangaon	10
Mr Laxman R Modak Master Vernacular School Kalyan	5
Mr Govind G Jo hi Master Palasdeo, Poona	5
Mr S L Pahilajave 5th Asst High chool Shikarpur	20
Mr Narayan K. Gole, Head Asst Director of Public Instruction Poona	100
Mr Ibrahim Khan Pathan 1st Asst Deputy Educational Inspector Dharwar	25
Mr K H Abhyankar, 2nd Asst Deputy Educational In-pector Deerwar	25
Mr D N Koppikar 3rd Asst Deputy Educational Inspector Dharwar	25

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Story? God bless you, I have none to tell, sir!
Canning's "Needy Knife Grinder."

DESCRIPTION OF MEMBERS.

Who think too little and who talk too much.
Dryden's "Absolom and Achitophel."

THE MEMBERS ON THEIR OWN DELIBERATIONS.

And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
"As You Like It," act ii., scene 7.

THE PUBLIC TO POLITICIANS.

They fool me to the top of my bent.
Byron's "The Giaour," line 63.

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE SULTAN.

Out, damned (de) spot! Out, I say.
"Macbeth," act v., scene 2.

THE SULTAN TO HIS LATEST APOLOGIST, MR. THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES.

My heart has thanked thee, Bowles, for those soft strains. Sonnet by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

MR. CECIL RHODES ON HIS RETURN TO "FACE THE MUSIC."

I am never merry when I hear sweet music.
"Merchant of Venice," act v., scene 1.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN TO MR. CECIL RHODES.

I'll tickle your catastrophe.
2 "King Henry IV.," act ii., scene 1.

DR. JAMESON AND THE RAID.

Though this be madness, yet there's method in it.
"Hamlet."

GOVERNMENT WHIP TO MEMBER WHO WISHES TO BE ENNOBLED.

T is only noble to be good.
And to be noble, well—be good.
Tennyson's "Lady Clara Vere de Vere."

—*Truth.*

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 19.

18th Hussars—Lieut R C Harbottle is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Supr Lieut N St V R Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice R C Harbottle.

20th Hussars—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Lieut the Hon H Edwardes, from the 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, which was notified in the Gazette of Dec 8, 1896, is cancelled.

Royal Artillery—The undermentioned officers, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieutenant Colonels, are placed on half-pay.—Brevet Cols A Browne and A S White. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonel.—N P Fowell, vice F C M Morgan, appointed a member of the Ordnance Committee; F T M Beaver, vice Brevet Col A Browne; and S Watson, vice Brevet Col W White. Major R H A Kerrison retires on re ired pay. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors.—The ron A Lambart, on the Inspection Staff; W L H Paget, vice N P Fowell; J F Johnston, from the seconded list, vice F T M Beaver; H G Ricardo, from the seconded list, vice S Watson; F F Minchin, on the inspection Staff, H A Inglis, vice R A Kerrison; T F Chamberlain, to complete establishment. Major the Hon A Lambart, R A, Inspection Staff, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. The undermentioned officers are seconded.—Capt E F Hall, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery; Capt C H de Rougemont, for service with the Egyptian Army; Lapt G G Watson, whilst going through the Long Course of Instruction in Gunnery, on the Indian Establishment; Capt C J Fisher for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Capt W H Percival, whilst a student at the Staff College, on the Indian Establishment; Capt G D Symonds, whilst a student at the Staff College, on the Indian Establishment; Capt F M Davidson, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery; Lieut T A Cubitt, whilst going through the Long Course of Instruction in Gunnery, on the Indian Establishment; Lieut H de L Walters, whilst going through the Long Course of Instruction in Gunnery, on the Indian Establishment; Lieut H B Hill, whilst going through the Long Course of Instruction in Gunnery, on Indian Establishment; Lieut D Proudfoot, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieut F C Cowen whilst a student at the Staff College on the Indian Establishment; Lieut D McKay, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. The undermentioned officers to be Captains:—Capt EDH Buckly, from the seconded list, vice R FHall Capt W C Staveley, from the seconded list, vice G G Watson Capt D G Princep from the seconded list, vice W L H Paget; Capt E M Perceval, from the seconded list, vice W H W Perrott; Capt H L Tennant, from the seconded list, vice G D Symonds Capt H C G Taylor, from the seconded list, vice F M Davidson; Lieut K K Knamp, from the seconded list, vice C J Fisher; Lieut J A Tyler, vice H A Inglis; Lieut A F Hickie vice T F Chamberlain; Capt H M Campbell, from the seconded 1st, to be Supernmerory to the establishment The under mentioned officers to be Lieutenants.—Lieut H B Mayne, from the seconded list, vice T A Cubitt; Lieut G C Sturrock, from the seconded list, vice H de S Watters; Sec Lieut H P R Coode, Sec Lieut F J Odevaine, Sec Lieut E A Saunders, Sec Lieut E A

NOTICES.

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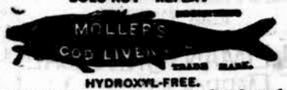

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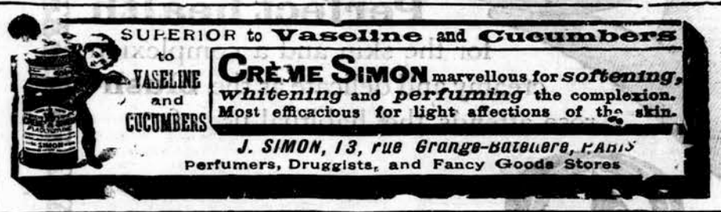
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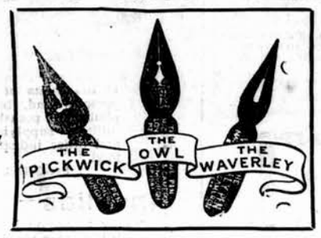

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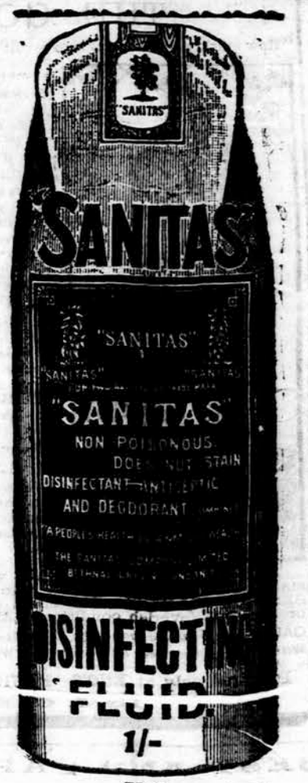

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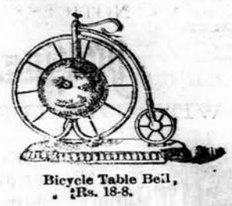

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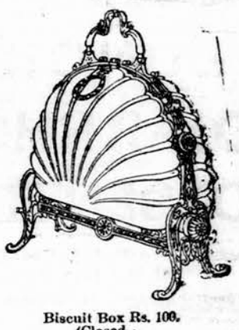

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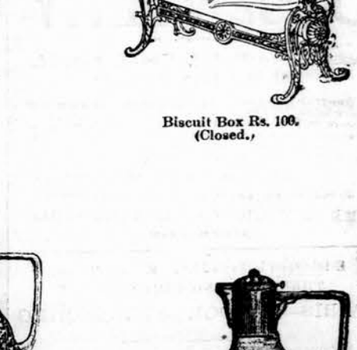

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